

REBEL ARMY ROUTED.

NEWS OF TWO DECISIVE BATTLES IN COLOMBIA.

Liberals Defeated in Engagements at Calabre and Empress. The United States Takes Control of Isthmian Transit—People Seek Refuge on Boats.

The Colombian legation in Washington on Monday received a cablegram saying that the rebel army had suffered complete defeat in battles at Calabre and Empress. There was great commotion in the streets of Colombia. People sought refuge on boats. The United States gunboats Marietta and Machias, along the railroad and on the piers. The commander of the Colombian gunboat General Pinzon notified the American, British and French warships in the harbor that he would begin the bombardment of Calabre on Monday.

United States Rules Isthmian. The United States government took charge of the Isthmian transit, following an announcement by Gen. Pinzon, Colombian commander, that he would bombard the city of Calabre. A dispatch received at the Navy Department from Capt. Perry of the battleship Iowa at Panama reported that fact. Capt. Perry said that Gen. Alben, with 600 men, was fighting the Liberals on the line near Empress. Transit was in danger of interruption.

Commander McCrea of the Machias at Calabre cabled the Navy Department notifying the department of the approaching bombardment of the town and asking for instructions. He was instructed to take such steps as he deemed necessary for the protection of American interests at Calabre.

The various consuls notified their respective fellow citizens that refuge could be had on board the warships. Foreign warships in the harbor are the United States gunboats, Marietta and Machias, the British cruiser Tribune and the French cruiser Souchet.

Cablegrams received in New York said that serious fighting was expected at Empress, a small place on the line of the Panama Railroad. They also stated that the Machias had landed more men at Calabre and that the Iowa had for the first time landed marines at Panama.

QUEEN WOULDN'T PAY DEBTS.

Wilhelmina's Quarrel with Duke Henry Was a Serious Affair. In connection with Queen Wilhelmina's illness the following particulars have been published, says the Amsterdam correspondent of a New York paper: It seems that before his marriage Prince Henry lived for a time at a pace beyond his means and as a consequence fell into the hands of money lenders. The debts he contracted in those days were to be settled after this marriage with



QUEEN WILHELMINA.

the rich young queen, and quite recently Henry made a clean breast of the matter to her.

Upon learning all the particulars Queen Wilhelmina declined point blank to pay her consort's debts; the result being that a violent scene took place between them, which ended in Henry rushing away to Germany and Wilhelmina being taken ill. It is said that only the most imploring telegrams sent to him by the queen's mother, Queen Emma, induced Henry to return to Holland. The queen's mother is anxious to preserve appearances at least. Since his return to Holland Henry has not been once to the palace where his queen is.

The stories that the Prince Consort is inconsiderate and that his quarrel with Queen Wilhelmina, which only the intervention of the Dowager Queen, Emma stopped, caused Wilhelmina's illness, continues to gain currency. The Amsterdam Volksdaghblad alleges that the couple are now completely estranged. The people, who are devoted to the Queen, are becoming more and more alarmed by the stories, and should they prove true, the people are prepared to wreak their indignation upon the Prince Consort.

COAST STORM-SWEPT.

Heavy Gales and High Seas on the Atlantic Coast. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of damage was done by a fierce storm that swept the Atlantic seaboard from Maine to the Virginia coast Sunday morning. The most serious damage was on the shore of Long Island and New Jersey, where high seas swept everything near the beach before them. Fifty cottages and boat houses of New York millionaires were partially wrecked by the waves, boats and yachts were carried away or driven far inland and the whole sea front of Long Island was strewn with wreckage such as has not been seen there for years.

Traffic was suspended on railroads that run near the shore, and all boats, boats, barges and even hotels were destroyed by the tremendous power of the tidal wave. Yachts and other vessels that were thought to be in safe harbors were torn from their moorings and carried inland and left high and dry.

At New Rochelle, Larchmont, Orienta Point, Danvers Neck and Preakness Point the shore was strewn with wreckage. At Atlantic City, N. J., the storm was the severest in years, and damage to the amount of \$30,000 or more was done.

IT PAYS TO BE STRONG.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was ratified on July 5, 1850. Within two years the United States tried to secure its abrogation. The agitation against it was kept up until 1880, when the Buchanan negotiations ended in a diplomatic triumph for England.

After the civil war Secretary Seward reopened the question, but made no progress. The British government simply declined to discuss a new policy. President Grant took up the burden in turn, but with no other result than to produce fresh irritation in England. President Hayes acted with more vigor than Grant, but with no better success.

On April 16, 1880, Congress directed the President to take immediate steps for the formal and final abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. In accordance with this resolution, Mr. Blaine, in 1881, asked for the modification of the treaty. Lord Granville flatly refused to accede to this request.

After the death of President Garfield Secretary Frelinghuysen took up the discussion. He contended that England had violated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by her chicaneries in Central America. Lord Granville cited Buchanan's acceptance of the English view in 1860 as closing the case against the United States.

The question was reopened by the Harrison administration, and was discussed by the Cleveland administration, but no concessions were made by England. The question was pressed during McKinley's first term, but there was no progress before the Spanish-American war.

After the treaty of Paris, however, England made concessions. These were not satisfactory, but they opened the way for a compact which we are assured will terminate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and leave the United States free to build an American canal. This is the treaty signed in Washington on Monday.

We are now told by the London newspapers that England will lose nothing by the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and will gain, through American enterprise and friendship, substantial commercial advantages.

Well and good. Yet for some reason England never was able to see this aspect of the case until the United States demonstrated its power in a foreign war.

All of which goes to prove that it pays to be strong as well as right.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

BEET SUGAR.

There was a period when the production of beet sugar in this country received the warmest attention of protectionists. Through the Dingley tariff beet sugar received an impetus that has rooted beet sugar factories in a number of States, and enhanced the production to such an extent that in large stretches of territory the sugar trust has cut the price of its sugar below cost, that thereby it may force the beet-made sugar out of the market. It is claimed that in the last reduction made by the trust to 3 1/2 cents a pound for granulated sugar at Missouri River points, the price named was below the cost of raw sugar on the Atlantic coast.

It is intimated if the plans of the trust succeed in forcing the beet sugar factories of Nebraska, Kansas and other Western points and Pacific coast out of joint, it will then turn its attention to the eastward and give the people cheaper sugar for a period, so that the beet sugar factories of Michigan and some other beet sections will be forced to lay down. But it is a singular thing that protectionists who originally contended for a good tariff rate upon sugar to protect American industries should now be found attacking the beet sugar interests. If one American industry is worthy of protection, so are every one of the others. Protection cannot be twisted around to convey the idea that beet sugar people are monopolists, for most surely if the growing industry of beet sugar is fostered monopoly, what are all the other industries built up in this country through the operations of protective tariffs?—Hatch (Wis.) Journal.

VITAL PRINCIPLE OF RECIPROCITY.

The industries of the United States have been developed in the face of the strongest opposition from competitors who would have liked us to remain tributary to their industries. In no other way could this have been done so quickly and effectively as by a tariff which protected them from outside competition until strong enough to stand alone. And this should always be borne in mind in making treaties of reciprocity or they will prove more or less disastrous to important industries.

It will therefore require sound statesmanship to put the principle of reciprocity into actual practice, and yet not to do anything to harm industries in which many thousands of people may depend for employment and livelihood.—Michigan Farmer.

EASY TO TEAR DOWN.

Nearly every dollar of the immense capital invested in our industries is placed in jeopardy, besides the welfare of millions of working people, should a harmful policy of dealing with trusts and the tariff be adopted. It is easier to tear down the superstructure of public prosperity than it is to build it up again, and no measure should be advocated which wrecks harm or inflicts injury on any class concerned in these two great interests. (Elkhart Ind.) Truth.

CHOICE.

The protection principle puts "the man before the dollar." It seeks first to provide work for the worker, and thereby bread for the eater. The free trade principle is right the opposite. It seeks to get the fruit of every man's

labor for the lowest possible remuneration.

To accomplish its cheapening purposes it is willing to pit the cheapest workers in the world, no matter how miserably they live, against one's own fellow-countrymen, neighbors and friends. Choose your principle ye will live in this country.—American Economist.

OUGHT TO BE SETTLED.

Every generation has troubles enough of its own; it should not be compelled to be continually fighting over and over the same questions that divided parties fifty years ago. Questions once threshed out should stay so, the wheat and the chaff separate. Every intelligent American knew in 1840 that protection enriched this country, benefiting especially the worker for wages and that free-trade and all tendencies to it took business away from the country and so impoverished it, but a very few. Why, then, must these lessons be learned over and over every few years? Every new experience of the familiar facts scores deeper into the nation and causes greater suffering than before. Why should any party, for sly, partisan advantage, seek to unsettle the public mind with exploded theories? Let the "American system" remain henceforth the unchallenged policy of the nation. Such, indeed, would be a course of true patriotism.—American Economist.

Right Sort of Tax. A tariff that gives every man employment and gives him more money to spend than he ever had before—the beautiful condition in which the average American workman finds himself today—may theoretically be, but is not practically, a tax. Or, if it is a tax, and more of it would give the people a greater degree of prosperity, then kindly tax us a little heavier. In other words, a tariff for the United States is about such a tax as is the advertising expenses of the up-to-date business man. It is an outlay that results in great profits. It may be overdone, we cannot deny that, but when the profit is immense where is the foolish business man who, having built up an enormous business by and dependent upon advertising will abandon the publicity department or top off his branches in an effort to find an infinitesimally small waste?—Pendleton (Ind.) Record.

WOULD BE AN ACT OF FOULTY.

Any reciprocity plan which proposes to permit foreigners to come in here to hunt an American industry while our people assault foreign industries, is not only in defiance of the instinct of self preservation, but is opposed by all the best experience we have had.—Textile Record.

BENEFITATION.

The man who makes work for two men where there was work for but one man before is a benefactor of the country. The man who reverses that operation is a benefactor, perhaps, of some other country, but not of this one.

GRIM SIGNS OF SHIPWRECK.

The following tidings of the ill-fated ship Manchester, which sailed from this port for Japan more than a year ago, are from a copy of the Japan Daily Mail, just arrived from Yokohama: "News comes from Australia of the finding on Bikar Island, a small uninhabited atoll of the Marshall group, of wreckage which is thought to indicate that the British ship Manchester came to grief there. Footprints and marks of two boats' keels on the sand and other signs make it seem probable that the captain and his wife and children and crew had been on the island, and, being unable to find water, had pushed off again."

FOOD PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY.

The work of the bureau of chemistry in investigating the composition, nutritive value and adulteration of food products during the year was devoted particularly to the study of preserved meats. The Secretary says, "The study of preserved meats is of great importance in view of the value of the preserved article being compared with the original, and the preservatives, if any were employed, determined."

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TELS OF BUSY YEAR.

SECRETARY WILSON MAKES HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

Suggests Many New Reforms—Experts by Experiment Save the Farmers Thousands of Dollars Every Season—Animal Exports Over \$250,000,000.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in his annual report calls attention to the fact that the growth of the animal and animal products exported during the year exceeded \$250,000,000 in value. This vast foreign market is only preserved, he says, to our producers by the indefatigable efforts of the department and the rigid inspection required through the bureau of animal industry. This bureau inspected for export 285,000 cattle, 228,000 sheep and 48,000 horses and mules, and nearly 1,000 vessels carrying live stock. Imported animals were also inspected to the number of 342,000, and where necessary quarantined.

The Secretary suggests that with the enormous interests our stock raisers have at stake, and inspection and quarantine as a safeguard, a relative and not an absolute guarantee of protection, it might be well for this country to follow the example of Great Britain and exclude live stock from other countries entirely.

Work of Vast Proportions.

The meat inspection service involves the inspection at time of slaughter of nearly 37,000,000 animals. Of the more than 5,000,000 cattle inspected, the department has found about one-fourth of 1 per cent of the 5,000,000 sheep, one-tenth of 1 per cent, and of 24,000,000 hogs, one-tenth of 1 per cent. In the control of indigenous diseases 1,500,000 inspections were made, and over 45,000 cars disinfected in the Texas fever service alone. In the repression of scabies in sheep nearly 8,000,000 animals were inspected, and over 1,000,000 dipped under the supervision of the department inspectors. The Secretary points out the serious evil resulting from a system of State inspection which, if it became general, would effectively prevent the marketing of live stock in some sections and would destroy much of the usefulness of the federal inspection.

Particular attention has been given to the distribution of forecasts by means of the rural free delivery. There are now in operation 305 centers, supplying an aggregate of nearly 42,000 families in the farming districts with the latest weather predictions. With some additional appropriation it is the intention to reach several hundred thousand farm houses with the daily forecasts and warnings during the coming year.

Studying Value of Foods.

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PLANS ARMY REFORM.

Root Favors Formation of Well-Drilled Reserve.

Secretary of War Root in his annual report recommends sweeping reorganization of the National Guard, reciprocity with Cuba, rebuilding of West Point, Brookline and other when they retire. According to the report of the Secretary, the regular army now consists of 2,358 officers and 70,084 enlisted men. There are, in addition, 4,336 men in the hospital corps, 172 volunteer surgeons in the Philippines, 4,073 native scouts, under command of 98 officers, in the Philippines, and 250 officers and 815 men of the Porto Rico provisional regiment.

This army is apportioned as follows: United States, 23,874; Philippines, 43,289; Cuba, 4,914; Porto Rico, 1,541; Hawaiian Islands, 250; China, 102; Alaska, 127. The death rate per thousand of troops in the United States during the year was 10.34; in Cuba, 9.72; in Porto Rico, 7.90, and in the Philippines and China was reduced from 10.31 to 10.76. The Secretary does not think it practicable to discontinue the transport service under the Pacific but is not in favor of the United States maintaining its fleet in times of peace.

A detailed project for the defense of San Juan, Porto Rico, at a cost of \$1,800,000 has been prepared. There have been added to sea coast armaments fifteen twelve-inch guns, seven ten-inch guns, eleven eight-inch guns, thirty-five rapid-fire and twenty-three mortars.

The Secretary notes that as the militia law stands to-day as enacted in 1792 it is desirable that Congress exercise the powers conferred upon it for organizing, training and disciplining the militia. The organization and armament of National Guards of the several States should be made the same as those provided by Congress for regular and volunteer forces.

He recommends that the National Guard be armed with small arms used by the regular army; that the guard be trained

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

FARMERS SHIP GRAIN

EVADE MIDDLEMEN'S PROFIT BY THEIR PLAN.

Agriculturists of Dickinson County, Kansas, believe they gain by sending surplus grain to Germany—Office holders must receive politics.

The farmers of Dickinson County, Kansas, have recently made arrangements to ship all the wheat which they do not sell direct to American mills to co-operative associations in Germany. The wheat is billed direct from Solomon to Berlin, and is, therefore, sold direct from the producer to the consumer without passing through the hands of a single middleman. It goes by rail from Solomon to New York where it goes through an elevator which has been leased by the German associations, and it then is shipped by steamer to Berlin. The Solomon farmers have to pay local freight rates on their wheat from Solomon to Missouri river points, but from there they get a through rate of 21 cents a hundred pounds to Berlin.

MURDER IS SUSPECTED.

Well-Known South Dakota Cattle Dealer—Hanging Arrested in Mad Peace Officers are investigating a supposed murder mystery. John S. Vaughn, a well-known cattle raiser, has disappeared as effectively as though the ground had opened and swallowed him. That he was murdered there seems almost a certainty, but a prolonged search has failed to reveal his home or what has become of him. George Brownfield, a Beulah (Wyo.) stockkeeper, is under arrest on the charge of being responsible for the disappearance of Vaughn, but the failure to find the body of the missing man leaves the evidence against him purely circumstantial. Vaughn was a cattle raiser, whose herds ranged in southeastern Kansas. Brownfield made an agreement with Vaughn to purchase the latter's bunch of cattle at \$25 per head, and assured Vaughn that the cash for the purchase was in a bank at Belle Fourche, S. D. A bill of sale was drawn transferring the cattle from Vaughn to Brownfield, and the two men started across country for Belle Fourche to get the money supposed to be on deposit there. That was the last seen of Vaughn, and nothing has ever been heard of him since he left his ranch in company with Brownfield.

MUST KEEP OUT OF POLITICS.

Attorney General Knox Gives Orders to United States Marshal and the district attorney at Kansas City have received copies of a circular from Attorney General Knox, with orders to post it in their offices. The circular says: "To All Officers and Employees of the Department of Justice: The spirit of the civil service laws and rules renders it highly undesirable for federal officers and employees to take an active part in political campaigns or in the direction of other parts of political machinery. Persons in the government service under the department should not act as chairmen of political organizations or make themselves unduly prominent in local political matters." This circular also forbids federal officers and employees to collect or receive funds for political campaigns.

Five Persons Burned to Death.

A dog upset a lamp in the kitchen of Carl Burt's home at Union Station, Pa. The house caught fire and Mrs. Burt and her four children burned to death. The dog upset the lamp by jumping on a table on which a lamp had been left for a member of the family who worked at night.

Lentz Will Push His Claim.

John J. Lentz, former Congressman at Columbus, Ohio, will push his claim to the seat in the national House of Representatives, for which Democrat Thompson, Republican, holds a certificate of election. Mr. Lentz in a brief filed with the House committee charges gross frauds.

Failure in Akron, Ohio.

A. T. Paige, ex-city commissioner and one of Akron's most prominent citizens, filed a petition in bankruptcy, with \$601,108 liabilities and practically no assets. The indebtedness was incurred almost wholly in connection with New York aqueduct contracts undertaken by Paige, Carey & Co.

Winners Must Pay for Medals.

Winners of gold, silver and bronze medals at the Pan-American Exposition must pay the cost of manufacturing the medals. The executive committee has decided to issue certificates of awards. Holders of these certificates may secure medals of the approved design by paying the cost thereof.

Omaha Suffers Fire Loss.

Fire in the local supply store of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company at Eleventh and Jones streets, Omaha, resulted in the serious injury of three firemen and a loss of \$125,000.

Killed by His Friend.

Robert Newett, a florist in Chicago, was killed in a quarrel by his friend, George Johnson, in the latter's house. They came together from England.

Ferryboats in Collision.

Crowded ferryboats collided in San Francisco during a dense fog and several passengers were drowned.

Wilhelmina Wants a Divorce.

No scandal which has occurred for the past century has occasioned so much popular feeling as the semi-official announcement that Queen Wilhelmina of Holland will apply for a divorce from the prince consort on the grounds of cruelty and improper behavior.

Business Poor in Germany.

Business that was booming at a terrific pace in Germany a year and a half ago is now lifeless. Manufacturers are selling all their capital in electrical shares and neglected all other lines of trade.

Greek Cabinet Is Out.

As a result of the demonstration against the proposed translation of the gospels into Greek, the Greek cabinet has resigned. This action was taken in spite of King George's efforts to induce the cabinet and M. Theodoridis, the premier, to remain in office.

Fighting Was Severe.

Serious fighting between the Colombian troops and the liberals has taken place at Culebra and Empressador, on the isthmus of Panama. One hundred and fifty men are reported killed on both sides. The liberals retreated to their strong hold.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

RICH FURS SMUGGLED.

United States Customs Officers Tell of Illegal Entries Worth \$100,000.

Detectives from the Treasury Department of the United States government have disclosed one of the most extensive smuggling schemes in the history of the country. They estimate that \$100,000 worth of furs have been smuggled into this country from Canada, and of this quantity about \$25,000 worth have been confiscated by the government from some of the most fashionable people of northern Ohio. Collector of Customs Charles P. Leach and his deputies have charged the work of confiscation. The victims live in Youngstown, Canton, Massillon, Cleveland and several other northern Ohio towns, but Collector Leach refused to make public their names. The furs of the least beautiful and costly kind. One lot, recovered from Youngstown, was worth at least \$1,500. A big fur in Montreal is accused of sending goods into this country and avoiding the duty. They were shipped, it is said, to White River Junction, Vermont, a small place on the Canadian border. From there they were sent by express to their destinations. Mr. Leach says the members of the fur firm are under indictment in the United States court in Vermont, charged with smuggling.

VALUE OF MCKINLEY'S ESTATE.

Appraisers Report \$135,800 Personal and Land Worth \$70,000.

At Canton, Ohio, the appraisers have filed their report of the appraisement of the estate of the late President McKinley. The report shows that the late president died possessed of personal goods and chattels to the value of \$2,055.89; of securities, bank deposits and life insurance, \$138,105.15; money, \$120.15; total personal estate, \$138,881.19, of which \$100,132.10 was life insurance. The real estate was not appraised, as under the will it goes to Mrs. McKinley. It is believed to be worth from \$60,000 to \$75,000.

OHIO BURGLARS USE DYNAMITE.

Rob Railroad Office at New Lexington.

At New Lexington, Ohio, shortly after 12 o'clock the other morning the night operator of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad was bound and gagged by masked burglars, who dynamited the safe of that company, the Adams Express Company and the United States Express Company. The burglars secured little money and made their escape.

Four Girls Burned to Death.

Four girls were burned to death and two seriously injured in a fire which destroyed the residence of J. G. Miller in Knoxville, a suburb of Pittsburgh. Four daughters of Mr. Miller perished in the flames, and the parents were badly injured. Two other daughters, 11 and 13 years old, escaped without injury. The fire was caused by pouring kerosene into the stove to start the fire for breakfast.

Now Hang Choctaw Judge.

Hotema, the Choctaw judge, who is charged with murdering three persons because he believed them to be witches and responsible for the deaths of a number of children who were afflicted with meningitis, is confined in a cell in the federal court at Paris, Texas. If the case is affirmed by the Supreme Court he will be hanged, as the jury made no recommendation of mercy.

Supposed Dead Man Returns.

W. C. Williams, the reclusive who was supposed to have been burned in a log cabin near Marion, Ohio, turned up at the scene of his home while the bones which were found beneath his burned body were being examined by anatomists. Williams refused to give any explanation of his whereabouts since the fire rendered him homeless.

Stomped at Big Revival.

A woman threw a lighted match into a can of gasoline in the Tabernacle at Wellington, Kan., where a thousand people were attending a religious revival, and the flames that shot up into the auditorium started a stampede for the door. Several persons were bruised, but none was hurt seriously.

Many Killed in a Blast.

The boiler in the factory of the Penberthy Injector Company in Detroit exploded with such terrific force that it demolished the entire three-story brick building in which it was located. Many persons were seriously injured, and at twenty-seven were killed.

Collision at Tukey, N. Y.

A special train north bound on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, carrying 300 Syracuse Kilgus of Columbus, ran into a freight train on a siding at Tukey, N. Y., wrecking both trains. Several were injured.

Found Innocent of Murder.

Joe Lark, the San Francisco porter, charged with the murder of "Gazelle" Wild, who caused branching and the ousting of all the negroes at Pierce City some months ago, was acquitted in the Circuit Court at Mount Vernon, Mo.

Fifteen Prisoners Sunk.

News of the foundering of a launch at Noumea, causing the drowning of fifteen prisoners, was received by the steamer Mowera, which has arrived from Honolulu. The accident was witnessed by several hundred people from the wharf.

Drink Causes Two Deaths.

MacK Montroy and Dave Cummings, employed in one of the Nestor estate lumber camps near Two Harbors, Minn., secured some stuff they supposed was alcohol and drank it. Montroy died in an hour and Cummings a short time after.

Path of the Storm.

Thin marks the path of the storm which ravaged portions of the Atlantic coast. Nearly every building in Long Branch suffered, and the total damage will exceed \$1,000,000. Fire men were drowned from a barge.

Woman and Child Burned to Death.

Mrs. William M. Swift and infant were burned to death at their home near Granville, Ark. It is supposed she fell asleep while holding the baby in a chair near the fireplace and her clothing caught fire.

Teetotalism Sweeps Part of Ohio.

A wave of reform is sweeping over the towns of Angeline County, Ohio. The Council of Waynesfield has repealed the

"wet" ordinance and given the saloons notice to quit.

The citizens of New Hampshire have driven the saloons out of town. The Mayor of St. Mary's has ordered the saloons closed on Sunday. The drams of New Bremen have been closed on Sunday night as a drum for several weeks. In Wapakoneta the ministers are circulating a petition to have the saloons closed on Sunday.

FARM LIFE FOR RICH BRITONS.

Colonies of Young Englishmen Are to Be Founded in Kansas.

Henry Hillis, Kansas agent for the Colonial and United States Mortgage Company of England, is making arrangements to bring to Kansas many young sons of wealthy parents and of poor members of the nobility, who are to be apprenticed to farmers and taught how to raise wheat and corn. It is the intention of the company to locate these men on land owned by their parents, purchased during the boom of years ago, when Kansas lands were advertised in London daily papers as extensively as in Chicago. About forty young Englishmen are now en route here. Their parents think it not only a good scheme to get their idle sons to work, but will enable them to get money out of large tracts that have been lying idle. Colonies of these Englishmen have been established in Logan, Finney and Comanche counties. Some members of the English Parliament are owners of Kansas land.

FIRE MAKES \$1,000,000 LOSS.

Blaze in New York Necessitates Waste of Tanks of Oil.

Fire in the vicinity of Ninth street and the East river, New York, caused a loss of \$1,000,000. Several firemen were killed, but none seriously. The blaze started in the plant of W. E. Uptegrove & Brothers, manufacturers of boxes, veneers and fine woodwork, and this firm was the principal sufferer. One of its buildings was a seven-story structure, while those surrounding it were one-story buildings. All of Uptegrove & Brothers' mill was destroyed. From the Standard Oil Company's depot, eleven street thousands of gallons of oil were drained into the river to prevent a great explosion and resulting conflagration.

GIVES NEEDS OF ALASKA.

Governor Brady's Annual Report Contains Recommendations.

As summarized in the recommendations in the annual report of Gov. Brady the wants of Alaska are extension to it of all the federal land laws, survey of the lands for immediate settlement, a delegation to Congress with a view to the organization of a territory from Alaska and the United States, representation at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903, the appointment of a commissioner of mining and enactment of a game law for the district. Gov. Brady says the agitation for a territorial form of government has gained little headway with those who have property to tax.

Line to Reach Ocean.

A prominent Port Arthur banker, Col. W. S. Ray, says in an interview that the Canadian Northern, which in about forty days more will have a route from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, and which extends nearly 600 miles west of Winnipeg, is to be a new transcontinental, with Port Simpson, 400 miles north of Vancouver, as the Pacific coast port and presumably Quebec as the eastern.

Train Robber Admits Crime.

Deputy Sheriff Leubert has arrested at Neilhart, Mont., a man known as Bob Collins, who is believed to be O. C. Hanks, an accomplice of Harry Longbaugh, Kid Curry and George Parker in the Malta, Mont., Great Northern train robbery of July 3 last. Collins admits he helped to rob the train and that he has \$12,500 buried.

Finder of Gold Process Dies.

Prof. C. C. Wynn, whose recent discovery of a method by which the purest gold, of remarkable purity and great quantity could be secured from low grade ore and mine waste stirred the whole gold-producing industry, died at St. Joseph's hospital in Denver. His partners have his secret.

Business Blocks Burn.

The Union block, the best business block in the city, and the Kent building were burned to the ground at Yankton, S. D. Loss \$100,000. William Pierson, city marshal, who slept in the building, jumped from a third-story window and was killed. Several people were rescued from the upper stories with ropes.

Turkey Resents Interference.

The Vienna papers assert that Turkey is addressing an arrogant circular note to the powers, protesting against their "pretended interference" in Turkish affairs and demanding to know their intentions regarding Crete.

Young King Wants Divorce.

The Hungarian papers allege that King Alexander of Serbia desires to divorce Queen Draga in order that he may marry his sister-in-law, Helena Benewitch, and that this accounts for Queen Draga's recent hysterical outbursts.

Mrs. Gehardt Marries Again.

Henry Gehardt, Jr., son of the New York banker, and Mrs. Louise Morris Gehardt, who obtained a divorce from her former husband a month ago, were married in New York.

Nebraska Goes to Samon.

The State Department at Washington announces that George Heinrich of Omaha, Neb., has been appointed consul general at Apia, Samoa.

McGovern Knocked Out.

Terry McGovern was knocked out in the second round of fight for feather-weight championship by "Young Corbett" of Denver, at Hartford, Conn.

Clem Studebaker Dead.

Clem Studebaker died at South Bend, Ind. Studebaker vagons have made the name famous in every land known to civilization.

Retiring Treasurer Kills Himself.

Stuart R. Young, retiring City Treasurer of Oklahoma City, shot himself and social favorite, committed suicide while \$50,000 short in his accounts is charged.

Geo. M. Pullman, Jr., Dies.

George M. Pullman, Jr., son of the famous car builder, died of pneumonia at his country home near San Mateo, Cal.

KLONDIKE PLOT IS A "GAME."

Miner Says Alleged Conspiracy Is Scheme of Gamblers.

An American mining man, L. Penny, who reached Vancouver from the Klondike, throws new light upon the mysterious Order of the Midnight Sun, a revolutionary society which Canadian officials of Northwest Territory are taking very seriously and sending elaborate reports about to Ottawa. According to Penny, a whole thing, a game, devised by two gamblers named Fred Clark and Harry Grell. They were broke when they struck Skagway last winter, after an unsuccessful season in the Klondike. They heard much talk against the Canadian government, and they devised a scheme of revolution, with a secret society as its hatching place. They fixed on a seal, granted an elaborate initiation ceremony and charged \$10 a head for neophytes. Many miners, among whom was Penny, joined as a lark. Many judgments were held for considerable amounts. Penny says these gamblers never meant to start any revolution.

VETERANS TO HAVE A BUILDING.

Men Who Fought the Spaniards to Be Represented at St. Louis.

The Spanish war veterans will build a splendid building for their own at the St. Louis world's fair and fill it with trophies and relics taken during the West Indian and Philippine campaigns. This structure will be erected at the expense of the veterans' associations and will cost not less than \$50,000. The national convention of the Spanish war veterans will be held at the world's fair grounds in 1903, and Adj. Gen. L. C. Dyer of Washington, D. C., says that at least 100,000 members will attend, who served during our late war with Spain, in every regiment of the army, regular and volunteer, and in the navy. A day will be selected to be known and celebrated as Spanish War Veterans' day, on which special entertainments will be afforded by the veterans at their building for their friends and visitors at the fair.

SUNKEN CRAFT IS LOCATED.

Wreck of Steamer Rio with Valuable Cargo Found by Diver.

The sunken wreck of the steamer Rio, which went down in Golden Gate, San Francisco last May, has been located by Robert Sorenson. In December, when the currents and tide are favorable, he will dive again, hoping to pick up something to prove his assertion. The wreck is in very deep water and his scheme is to warp the vessel toward shore by cables and then raise it. On the wreck are \$400,000 worth of raw silk and \$40,000 of block tin, besides \$60,000 of general cargo. There are also in the safe consular General Widman's official papers, which the government is anxious to obtain.

Domestic Tragedy in Ohio.

At Unionville, Ohio, Robert Wilkins and wife had a family quarrel. Mrs. Wilkins, taking her baby, hurried to her father's, Jacob Stokes, a short distance away. The husband followed. Stokes and his wife were on the veranda. Robert Wilkins, on seeing his wife, started toward her. Stokes, who was sitting on the veranda, saw the man start and fired. Wilkins fell in the neck, killing him.

Thieves Lasso Their Victim.

The lasso was taken to its place with the mask, the sandbag and the pistol in the equipment of enterprising Cleveland robbers. Gustav Heinrich, a wealthy financier of New York, was robbed on the streets by highwaymen, who threw a rope about his head, choked him into insensibility and relieved him of diamonds worth \$350.

Woman Farmer Found Dead.

Miss E. McKittick, aged 65 years, was found dead at her home near Luther, Ok., having died of heart disease in the night. She was a graduate physician and a trained nurse from Chicago, where she was well known for years. Several months ago she went to Oklahoma and took up a farm.

United States Takes a Hand.

President Roosevelt has taken prompt action in regard to the threatened bombardment of Colon. His positive orders have been cabled to Commander Henry Meade of the American gunboat Albatross at Colon to permit no destruction of the Panama Railroad property there, which is owned by Americans.

Official Count Is Finished.

The official count for Nebraska of the November election shows that Sedgwick, Republican candidate for Supreme Court judge, has a plurality over Hollenbeck, fusion, of 12,650, and a majority over all of 7,751.

Crazy Snake Gives Trouble.

Crazy Snake, who led the rebellion last spring against the government, is causing the Creek council much trouble. The Snake has been in a strong delegation to Washington to protest against the dealing of Creek lands.

Freight Wreck Is Fatal.

A freight wreck occurred on the Wabash Railroad at Delhi, Ind. Six cars were destroyed, and Ora Wile and Albert Hathaway, both of Garrett, Ind., were fatally injured.

Horror on Wabash Railroad.

Eighty lives were lost in a wreck on the Wabash Railroad near Seneca, Mich. Passenger trains crashed together in head-on collision, the wreckage caught fire and emigrants met an awful fate.

Secretary Wilson's Annual Report.

Annual report of Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture shows a vast amount of work in the effort to prevent disease among farm animals and insure pure food products.

Pneumatic Tool Combine.

Incorporation papers are being prepared for the formation of a pneumatic tool trust which will include both American and British concerns. It will be capitalized at \$10,000,000.

Diplomatic Relations Fettered.

The Colombian government has issued a decree declaring that diplomatic relations with Venezuela have ceased and that the Colombian legation in Caracas has been withdrawn.

Attempts Suicide in Depot.

Carl Clement, an immigrant, attempted to commit suicide at the union depot in St. Paul, Minn., by cutting his throat with a razor.

DEAD ARE IN ASHES.

Bodies of Wreck Victims Consumed in Blazing Ruins.

HORROR ON WABASH.

Crash, Explosions and Fire Add Terror to Smash Near Seneca, Mich.

Estimate of the Dead Is Eighty and the Fatalities May Yet Reach One Hundred—Corpses of the Victims Are Taken Out of Wreckage in Fragments Not Recognizable—Blame Placed on Engineer of the East-Bound Limited Train.

A whole car load of Italian immigrants eaten up by fire as completely and almost as rapidly as straws in a furnace; another car full of Italians squeezed together till it occupied a space less than eight feet long on the tracks, half its occupants killed and the car and the bodies then burned to ashes; these are the two central horrors in a fearful railroad wreck on the Wabash road near Seneca, Mich. Though only fifteen persons are positively known to be dead, and very few bodies have been recovered, the full death list, it is thought, will prove to be very close to eighty. In addition seventy-six men, women and children were injured, some of them seriously. The dead and injured together will not be more than half of the 300 passengers who were carried into collision on the ill-fated trains. Italians Bound for Colorado. The Italians, of whom there were about seventy-five, were all on their way to work in the coal mines at Trinidad, Colo. They were riding in two light, and in comparison with vestibuled cars, flimsy, second-class coaches. Of the thirty-five in the front car none is accounted for. From the second car about half were rescued. The bodies of the dead were buried so completely that the fragments are not only impossible to identify, but they cannot even be separated from one another as different human bodies. The blame for the collision is placed on Conductor George M. Martin and Engineer A. F. Strong of the east-bound train, No. 4, known as the Continental Limited. They had been ordered to stop for the west-bound train, No. 13, with which they collided, at Seneca, and to stop at Sand Creek, four and a half miles farther east, for another train. Consequently the train for the west was obeying orders and they were not. Engineer Strong has been taken to Detroit, badly injured. He asserts positively that he was ordered to stop at Sand Creek and not at Seneca. That he either forgot his orders or misread them are the only two alternatives which Superintendent Burns sees. "The disaster had its marvellous escapes, as well as its fearful deaths. On the west-bound train the Italians became a vicious sacrifice for the passengers in the six cars behind at Seneca. That he either forgot his orders or misread them are the only two alternatives which Superintendent Burns sees. "The disaster had its marvellous escapes, as well as its fearful deaths. On the west-bound train the Italians became a vicious sacrifice for the passengers in the six cars behind at Seneca. That he either forgot his orders or misread them are the only two alternatives which Superintendent Burns sees.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

New York.

Encouraging reports continue to come from all jobbing lines. Interior merchants have had a larger trade than anticipated and dry goods houses are well supplied with reassuring orders for all classes of goods. The big rush among the jobbers for holiday goods has reached its maximum, but there will be enough buying to keep houses busy for the next two weeks. The buying of clothing of late has been the best event witnessed at this season. Cashmere suits still exist about the shelves of dealers, but manufacturers are gradually catching up. Buying of iron and steel continues active in all lines and there is a great deal of speculation going on as to what effect it will have on future prices. There has been the largest volume of pig iron placed for delivery in 1902 that has ever been known at this season.

Dun's review says: Careful search discloses few unfavorable factors in the iron and steel situation. Probably the least satisfactory conditions are found at plate mills, which report an uneven distribution of orders. A few large concerns appear to secure the bulk of new business, but heavy orders for cars will largely expand the buying, while the new combination will put this class of mills on a stronger basis. It is certain that the greatest force on record is now engaged in the various departments of iron and steel making. Raw material at the South is advanced, but a premium on pig iron is steadily, though rapidly, absorbed. Bradstreet's review says: Mild weather and the car shortage are leading subjects for discussion in trade and industry. The fear naturally limits retail consumption demand in some sections, notably the north and northwest, but complaints and the shorter than expected yield and the lower than last year's price of cotton are additional features. Taken as a whole, however, the re-order demand from jobbers, the country over, and the inquiry for holiday goods, is equal to, and, in the latter case, superior to recently preceding years.

A review of the markets for the past week develops these facts: While sentiment has been favorable to better grain prices, the changes last week, as during the week before, were really not large or important, so sentiment has really counted for little excepting, perhaps, in preventing declines. Fluctuations, too, have been narrow, even though there has been a pretty fair speculative trade in all the cereals, much of it, however, local and professional, outside interest being only moderate. Shipping and export demands for wheat have been relatively small, milling demands very fair, while for corn demands have come largely again from sections in the South, Southeast and Southwest, where the crop of 1901 was largely a failure. The best demands have been for oats, and for this reason that grain has been relatively stronger than the others, best prices on the crop thus far having been reached last week. Some little improvement in export demands were noted, yet the seaboard clearances continue to run very much under last year in corn and oats, while those of wheat keep up splendidly, the Pacific coast shipping freely, as in Canada, both selling cheaply.

The Western situation continues to be the factor in corn. It has not changed to any extent within a week, except that previous predictions of a scarcity are being confirmed. Husking operations show that the yield is more disappointing than was feared, and this may lead to a reduction in the estimates by the Agricultural Department in its final figures. Provisions last week, after being weak and lower on heavy receipts of hogs, suddenly started up and pork advanced 80c a barrel in three days, lard advanced nearly 10c, and beef ribs 30c. The week's hog receipts were surprisingly heavy, being the largest at this season in ten years, and were the best of the year, aggregating 281,000, against 241,000 last year. At Western points there was also a big run, and receipts aggregated 625,000, compared with 548,000 the previous week, and were 95,000 more than last year.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.25 to \$6.15; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 37c to 38c; timothy, \$9.00 to \$14.50; prairie, \$5.50 to \$12.00; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 23c to 25c; potatoes, 7c to 8c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.15; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$2.75; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 37c to 38c; timothy, \$9.00 to \$14.50; prairie, \$5.50 to \$12.00; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 23c to 25c; potatoes, 7c to 8c per bushel.

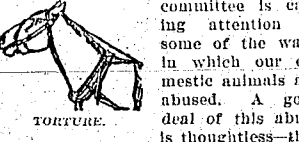
St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.80; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 37c to 38c; timothy, \$9.00 to \$14.50; prairie, \$5.50 to \$12.00; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 23c to 25c; potatoes, 7c to 8c per bushel.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$2.25 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 37c to 38c; timothy, \$9.00 to \$14.50; prairie, \$5.50 to \$12.00; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 23c to 25c; potatoes, 7c to 8c per bushel.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 37c to 38c; timothy, \$9.00 to \$14.50; prairie, \$5.50 to \$

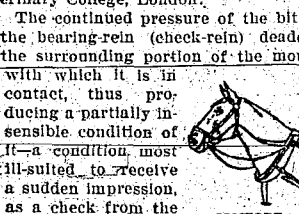
FARMERS' CORNER

Abuse of the Check Reins.
The accompanying illustrations are taken from leaflets issued by the Humane Education Committee at Providence, R. I. This committee is calling attention to some of the ways in which our domestic animals are abused. A good deal of this abuse is thoughtless—that is, the owner or driver does not desire to torture the animal. He either does not know any better, or else does what others about him have been doing for years. There are many ways in which the tight, overdrawn check-rein annoys or injures the horse. The picture showing the wrong way of "checking" well illustrates the trouble. In fact, the pictures are a whole story in themselves. The leaflet mentioned makes a strong argument against the tight check, quoting some of the most noted breeders, drivers and horsemen against it. Here are two samples—the first from Wm. Pritchard, president of the Royal Veterinary College, London:



TOURTE.

The continued pressure of the bit of the bearing-rein (check-rein) deadens the surrounding portion of the mouth with which it is in contact, thus producing a partially insensible condition of it—a condition most ill-suited to receive a sudden impression, as a check from the driver. In the event of the horse stumbling for any cause, I would, therefore, say that, instead of preventing horses from falling, the bearing-rein is calculated to render falling more frequent. Other not uncommon results of the use of this instrument of torture are distortion of the windpipe to such a degree as to impede the respiration even afterward, excoriation of the mouth and lips, paralysis of the muscles of the face, etc. Another writer says: "Tying one part of an animal's body to another does not necessarily keep him on his feet. It is the pull from the arm of the driver that makes the horse regain himself when he stumbles. One might as well say that tying a man's head back to a belt at his waist would prevent him from falling if he stumbled in a race."



COMFORT.

To kill insects.
It may not be generally known that skim milk or buttermilk readily mixes with kerosene, forming an emulsion which destroys insects without danger or injury to animals or plants on which they might be that might result from the use of pure oil and water, says the American Cultivator. We first learned of this from using this mixture for the gentle insect, or mite, which causes scaly legs on fowls. We found that one or two dippings or washings with it would cure the worst case of scaly leg and leave the skin as smooth as when first hatched. We never had occasion to try it for lousy animals, for we never had one, but we do not hesitate to recommend it, and we have lately seen its use advised for ticks on sheep, using a gill of kerosene to one gallon of milk. We did not make our mixture so strong of kerosene as that, but perhaps the larger tick may need a stronger application than an insect so small as to be scarcely visible to the naked eye.

About Selling Apples.
If apples are sold to commission men or fruit dealers it is best to consult them as to the time and manner of picking, grading and packing, says Farmers' Tribune. They are familiar with the wants of the trade and know best how to meet its demands. A large crop of good winter apples can sometimes be disposed of to the best advantage by selling in the orchard for a lump sum. This obviates the work and worry of marketing, and holding such a perishable crop for higher prices is risky business. It is not apt to pay unless one is a good judge of the market and the fruit is well stored. Where the apples are sold on the trees one should be able to correctly estimate the quantity of apples or pears and know the highest price which they will command on the market. But however the crop is sold, it is well for the orchardist to have the picking under his control, as trees are often injured, limbs broken, etc.

Testing Seed.
The result of tests made by competent men with samples of seeds sent to the Buffalo Exposition proves two things: First, the necessity for care on the part of farmers in buying seeds only from reputable seedsmen, and, second, the desirability of testing all seeds during the winter, that the loss of both seed and crop may be avoided. In the tests referred to the percentage of good seed was very low in the majority of cases. With some samples the good seed was found to be only about 20 per cent of the whole. In one test of orchard grass seed at \$3 per hundred pounds, the good seed was only 16.5 per cent of the whole, making the real cost of the good seed \$38.46 per hundred pounds. It is true the original price of \$5 per hundred pounds is low, but the result ought to have been better even then.

Rations for Milk Cows.
It is generally understood that the average cow ought to have between two and three pounds of digestible protein daily as a part of the ration. One often finds one or more cows in a herd that will do well on a ration containing less than two pounds of protein and on the other hand some of the herd need considerable more protein. Wheat bran of good quality is generally conceded to be an ideal product to feed with corn and other grains, although we may obtain much more protein and considerable mineral matter from feeding cottonseed meal, but this may not be fed in large quantities. Gluten meal supplies protein in

other sections, while in still other sections dependence for protein is placed almost wholly on cowpeas and alfalfa, with small feeds of cottonseed meal, the hay of the cowpeas and alfalfa being ground. The essential thing is to obtain the best quality of protein for one's herd at the smallest possible expense.—Exchange.

Wear Best Culture.
We have not been an advocate of sugar-beet growing because we have believed that a good farmer can grow other crops on good land with less labor that will bring more money, but we have not tried to injure the business, as a German paper would do when it says: "Plow in the spring, regardless of mud and water. Stop every drain that may be carrying the water away from the beet fields. Fall plowing is to retain the moisture. Spring plowing must aim to secure every bit of moisture for the beet field." We have grown some sugar beets, not for the factory, but for stock feeding, and we would say to any one growing for either purpose do not plow or sow the seed until the ground is dry and firm. To plow "regardless of mud and water" will insure a small crop of beets that are scarcely worth feeding to the cow or pigs. Fall plowing should be done to relieve the land of moisture and to retain it, and thus it should be, when it is possible, up and down the side hills instead of around them, that the water may be drained off by the bottom of the furrow, below the earth that is turned over. As we never visited Germany we will not say the advice is not good there, but we know of no part of the United States where we think it would be good. But we will give a little bit of what we think is better advice. If you grow sugar beets do not sell them at \$4 or \$5 a ton, when you have cattle or hogs to feed them, to unless you can get back all the produce made from them.—New England Homestead.

Two Hundred Eggs Hens.
How can be produced hens that will lay 200 eggs per annum? By scientific breeding, as for a good butter cow or a cow milkier, or for a good trotter or high jumping horse. Experiments have been made to increase the number of rows of corn on the cob with success. The same method is applicable to poultry breeding. We will start with a hen that lays 120 eggs. Some of her chicks will lay 130 per year. From these we will pick out layers and so on until 200 or better are the result. At the same time it is just as essential to breed out of females from prolific layers, as it is of males; in fact, it is more so. If we look after the breeding of the females only we will introduce the male side blood which is lacking in proficiency, and thus check every attempt in progress. It is just as essential that the male should be from the hen which lays 175 eggs and from a male that was bred from a hen that laid 150 eggs, as it is that the hen should be from one that laid 175 eggs and whose mother laid 150 eggs.—Poultry Herald.

Influenza in Horses.
Stimulants and tonics should be given from the start in cases of influenza. Give one dram dose of acetanilid and one ounce of alcohol in water every three, four or six hours, according to height of fever, and when fever drops to 102 degrees, or less give a dram of quinine three times daily dissolved in two drams of tincture of iron, then mixed with a pint of thin oatmeal gruel. In the feed mix from the start from twenty to thirty grains of nuxvomica irrespective of the other medicines, and increase the dose gradually if the animal is weak and staggers. Affected animals should be kept in comfortable stalls or box stalls where they can have good care and feeding.

Fertilizing Horse Plants.
The following formula is one of the best mixtures for horse plants, and the ingredients may be obtained at any drug store at small expense: Sodium nitrate, three-fourths of a pound; dry sodium phosphate, one-quarter of a pound; sodium sulphate, one-half of a pound. Pulverize and mix thoroughly, packing away in a covered jar. When wanted for use dissolve at the rate of one tablespoonful of the mixture to a gallon of hot water, and when cool apply at the rate of a half cupful to the soil in a six-inch pot, once in two weeks. This fertilizer will improve the growth of all plants except calla lilies and others of a similar class, which do much better when stable manure is freely used.

Hunger in Feeding Swill.
Swine that are fed on hotel swill and kitchen slops often become victims of a sickness showing much the same symptoms as those of cholera. The animals suffer from diarrhea and partial paralysis, and nearly all of those attacked die. The trouble is caused by the presence of a quantity of alkaline soaps in such swill, which poisons the swine. It is never safe to feed hotel swill, and it is safe to feed kitchen slops only when we know that no quantity of soap has become mixed with it.—Farm Journal.

The General Purpose Cow.
The farmer who keeps a few cows generally desires to obtain the largest possible quantity of milk and yet have animals that will make good and profitable beef when they are desired for that purpose. This kind of a cow should be of good form, but she should be large and of the shape most accurately described by the word "roomy." She should be a good milkier in every sense of the word, docile disposition, capable of bearing a large calf, and yet easily fattened when dry.

Improvement in Hogs.
The hog has been improved in the last twenty years to such an extent that he is able to mature earlier and produce a larger amount of grain and growth from the same quantity of food. The improved pig shows the great feeding capabilities and earlier maturing qualities that have been bred into him. No time is lost. Pigs can be marketed as quickly as a crop of grain.—Kansas Farmer.

Tree Protectors.
Tree guards and other protectors are now in order. A strip of wire fly screening is about the best thing we know of, and it will remain on the trees for several years.—Exchange.

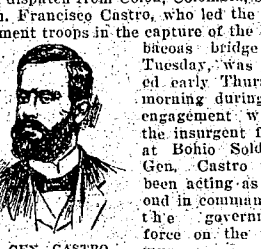
UNCLE SAM'S RESTRAINING HAND AT COLON.



LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER HENRY MCCREA of the United States gunboat Machias, whose prompt action at Colon prevented the bombardment of the town and saved much property and probably many lives, is regarded as one of the ablest all-around officers in the navy. His discretionary powers, while in command at Colon have been wide, and his actions at various stages of the trouble there have met with the full approval of the State and Navy Departments. He prevented the landing of troops for an attack on the town, which would have been extremely dangerous to the life and property of foreigners, and Pinz Island secured an indefinite postponement of the proposed bombardment. Lieutenant Commander McCrea has been in the navy since 1866, when he was appointed to Annapolis from Indiana.

GEN. CASTRO KILLED.

Colombian Leader Falls in Engagement with Insurgents.



GEN. CASTRO.

The Liberal troops which held Colon for a week surrendered to the government forces Friday. The terms of surrender were arranged at a final conference held on board the United States gunboat Marietta between Gen. Alban and Jofre, representing the government, and Senor de la Rosa, secretary to Gen. Domingo Diaz, who represented the Liberal party. Capt. Perry of the battleship Iowa, Lieutenant Commander McCrea of the gunboat Machias, the commanding officers of the Marietta, of the British cruiser Tribune and of the French cruiser Suquet were present during the conference.

It was agreed that the Liberal forces between Colon and Bahia should surrender

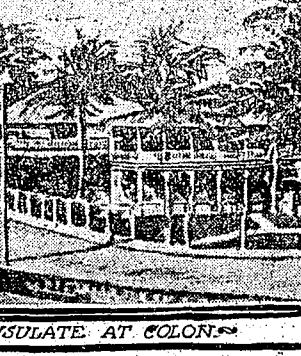
RESULTS OF THANKSGIVING DAY FOOTBALL GAMES.

WESTERN.	
Michigan	..... 6
Wisconsin	..... 35 Chicago
Minnesota	..... 10 Illinois
Northwestern	..... 10 Purdue
Notre Dame	..... 22 South Bend A. C.
Indiana	..... 24 Depauw
Nebraska	..... 18 Haskell Indians
Idaho	..... 11 Milwaukee Med.
Missouri	..... 18 Kansas
Kent	..... 17 Lake Forest
Grinnell	..... 0 Drake
Ohio	..... 11 Kenyon
EASTERN.	
Cornell	..... 24 Pennsylvania
Columbia	..... 40 Carlisle
Yale	..... 22 Brown
Georgetown	..... 22 Lehigh

McGOVERN KNOCKED OUT.

Young Corbett Wins Feather-Weight Championship of the World.

William H. Rothwell, known to the sporting world as Young Corbett, defeated Terry McGovern in a fight for the featherweight championship of the world in two rounds at Hartford, Conn. Thursday afternoon. This gives Young Corbett a clean hold on the featherweight championship, and the young man who defeated Frank Egan at low weights, Joe Harris in a so-called fake fight and won his way through the bantam and featherweight class, taking all comers, including the once famous George Dixon, featherweight champion, took his first knock-out.

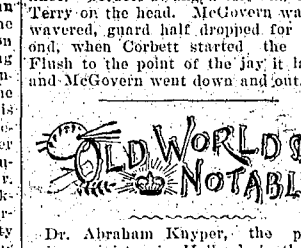


UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT COLON.

with arms, their life and liberty being guaranteed by the government. United States Marines were on shore guarding railroad property and the consulate. British and French Marines were landed to assist in preserving order and to protect life and property when the Liberals surrendered and the government troops marched in.

STOKER BECOMES A MAYOR.

Dennis Mulvihill Goes from Factory Furnace to the City Hall.



DENNIS MULVILL.

Dennis Mulvihill, who is now Mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., was two weeks before the election drawing a salary of \$14 a week as a fireman on the plant of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. "Honesty" will be the watchword of this administration," declared the "Stoker Mayor" in his inaugural speech. Mr. Mulvihill has worked at the same furnace for thirty years. He was born in Ireland fifty-six years ago. In 1896 he was elected Alderman. The workmen rallied to the support of Mulvihill almost to a man and his majority was 3,387 votes.

Mr. Mulvihill was so confident of success that four days before election he went from the fire pit to the office of the factory and resigned his employment, saying he might be back after two years.

GOVERNORS FIGHT COMBINE.

Heads of Northwestern States Agree to Co-Operate with Van Sant.

The Governors of the Northwestern States have replied to the invitation of Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota asking their co-operation in an effort to prevent the impending railway consolidation. All agree in extending their moral support to Minnesota's Governor.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Will Press State's War Claims—Grand Rapids Embroider Gets Five Years—Lecturer Stricken While Speaking—Hunter Kills Himself—Seizes Nets.

Maj. Ralph W. Stone of Detroit, who succeeded in collecting \$358,000 of the war claims of Michigan against the general government during the latter part of Gov. Phibbs' administration, has gone to Washington to prosecute the claims of the State for about \$88,000 additional before the War Department. Of the \$88,000 which Maj. Stone hopes to collect \$18,000 is for clothing and equipment for the naval reserves and the thirty-fifth regiment; about \$20,000 is for subsistence furnished troops after they were mustered into the United States service; \$17,000 is for the care of sick soldiers of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth regiments; \$12,000 is for the transportation of sick volunteers; \$4,000 for the maintenance of a hospital at Island Lake for sick soldiers of the general government, and \$3,000 for funeral expenses of soldiers. The remainder of the sum is classed as miscellaneous. Maj. Stone does not expect to collect the entire \$88,000, but he confidently expects that he will recover a considerable sum for the State.

Five Years for Embroider.

Charles Alfred Scharsch, late bookkeeper for the Fourth National Bank of Grand Rapids, changed his plea to guilty in the United States Court to an indictment for embezzling bank funds to the amount of about \$2,500, and was sentenced by Judge Severens to five years in the Detroit House of Correction. This was the minimum sentence for violating the United States banking laws and was given in view of his plea of guilty. Scharsch is a young society man, single, and was popular with all classes of people before his embezzlement became known.

Mrs. Whitehead's Guitry.

Mrs. Mattie Whitehead, whose sensational trial on the charge of larceny from the person was held in the Circuit Court at Muskegon, was found guilty. The jury was out one hour. Mrs. Whitehead, who is the comely young wife of a well-known railroad man of Duluth, Minn., abstracted a pocketbook with the convenience of two women and a young man, on the night of Nov. 2 from the person of Treasurer Isaac F. Hamilton of Cedar Creek township, while the party were drinking together in Petrie's saloon in Muskegon.

Stricken During a Lecture.

Robert C. Kedzie, professor of chemistry at the Michigan Agricultural College since 1893, and formerly president of the American Horticultural Association, was stricken with paralysis while addressing a class at the college. His entire right side is involved and he is speechless. Prof. Kedzie, who is 78 years of age, has kept exceedingly well, and the physicians attending him believe that he will rally.

Fatal Accident to Young Hunter.

J. Morris, the 12-year-old son of Dwight Morris of Fredonia, shot and instantly killed himself while out hunting with two companions. He was going across a creek on a log when his shotgun fell in the water. The weapon discharged as he was getting it out and the contents entered his breast, tearing it out pieces.

Seizes Nets Worth \$10,000.

Deputy Game Warden Brewster returned from his hunt in the lake off St. Joseph, having made the biggest seizure of nets and fish ever reported on the great lakes. He captured eighteen miles of new trout nets belonging to the A. Booth Company of Chicago, valued at \$10,000.

State News in Brief.

Charles Gorham of Baltimore was caught in a corn husker and lost his right arm.

The machine shop at Romeo which has been idle for some time will be put into operation again, a company having been formed to use the plant for the manufacture of farming implements.

Mary O'Brien, aged 4, was burned to death while playing with young boys in a vacant lot adjoining the Baptist Church at Eganville. The child had kindled a fire from a burning stump.

A Midland woman was so overjoyed at the granting of her divorce the other day that she kissed her lawyer, right there in the court room, and tried to kiss the judge, but the latter made his escape.

If the muskrat is to be depended on as a weather prophet, the coming winter is to be a mild one. The rats ate his toes to tearing out the thick warm bones they had constructed for winter shelter.

The Copper Range Railroad has closed a contract with C. J. Johnson for construction for five miles of track. The line will be built next season to Calumet from Houghton, fourteen miles, and also from Mass City to Watersmeet, between twenty-five and thirty miles.

A report from Waterville says that thousands of perch were driven up the Paw Paw river, which empties from Paw Paw lake, by the recent storm, until the mill race at Waterville, half a mile up the stream, was a mass of dead fish. The fish were so closely packed together on the surface of the water that it was impossible for a rowboat to pass. Men are dipping up the fish in buckets and using them for fertilizer. It is estimated that over 300,000 perch collected in the channel were unable to get out.

Fire at Grant destroyed H. Caplin's general store, Arthur Sanders' hardware store and the American Express office.

Linden Masons have organized a building association, purchased a site and will put up a temple for the use of the local lodges.

An experiment is being tried on the new Holland-Grand Rapids interurban electric railroad. One of the cars is equipped with a vehicle operated by compressed air instead of the usual engine.

A few years ago there were twenty-two sawmills operated at their full capacity at the mouth of the Menominee river. Now but twelve remain, and the timber remaining will keep these in operation but a few years longer.

Howard Burfield, aged 21, was convicted of manslaughter at Charlotte, last January Burfield threw a glass bottle during a saloon row and struck Leonard Green on the head, causing his death.

AMONG THE BIG ONES.

CHICAGO BRANCH POSTOFFICES RANK WITH BIG CITIES.

Amount of Business Done at Board of Trade Station, Which Is the Largest, Surpasses That of Buffalo, Detroit, Kansas City and Minneapolis.

In the 100 square miles covered by Chicago's letter carriers there are forty-six postoffices known as stations, the building on the lake front known as the postoffice being the mother institution. The fact that they are only stations does not clothe some of them with the dignity they should have, for when the business of the Board of Trade station alone is considered it ranks with many of the great cities of the country.

The ten largest postoffices of the United States, not counting Chicago as a whole, are, in their order, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Baltimore, San Francisco, Pittsburg and Cleveland. Then comes Chicago's Board of Trade station, the business of which in 1900 was \$676,000. This figure exceeds the post office business of the city of Buffalo by \$60,000, Detroit, by \$114,000, Kansas City by \$187,000, and Minneapolis by \$213,000.

Next in volume of business transacted is the Mountbuck Building station, with a business of \$550,000, followed by Milwaukee with \$538,000. Incidentally, the Chicago and Milwaukee postmasters receive the same salary. Chicago's stock exchange station is the next postoffice in size, and ranks with New Orleans, Indianapolis, Rochester, Denver and Newark. The "Crilly" station, at 107 Dearborn street, with a business last year of \$408,000, and the Masonic temple station, with \$400,000, rank with Omaha, Providence, Columbus and Toledo. South Water street station leads Hartford, New Haven, Richmond, Jersey City, Dayton, Los Angeles and Memphis. The station at the Union depot is in the same class with Albany and Syracuse.

The next largest postoffices in the United States is substitution No. 10, away out on West Polk street, which has the honor of being presided over by Clerk Jane Addams of Hull House. Although there are few people in that neighborhood who carry on extensive correspondence, Miss Addams' station did a business last year of \$223,000, putting it in the same class with Nashville, Tenn.

The Stockyards station does the same volume of business as Seattle and Scranton. The station at 428 West Madison street travels with Troy, Utica and Salt Lake City. The one at Lincoln Park ranks with Trenton, Duluth, Houston, Harrisburg, Mobile, Galveston and Spokane.

At this point offices doing a business above \$100,000 practically end, the 22d street station coming next with about \$80,000 of business, and ranking with Springfield, Ill.; Elmira, N. Y., and Little Rock, Ark.—Chicago Post.

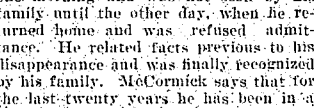
SOME DIVORCE FIGURES.

Percentage of Separation in Europe and Australia.

Happy marriages are commoner in England and Wales than in any other country, if the statistics of divorce are any criterion. These statistics at least show that comparatively few marriages are so unhappy as to occasion an appeal to the divorce courts. John Macdonell, the editor of the civil judicial statistics, has added to that publication the results of a foreign statistician's inquiry, showing the proportions of divorces to every thousand marriages in various countries. In Switzerland they were 40, in France they were 24, in Roumania 20, in Prussia 18, in the whole German empire 17, in Denmark 13, in Holland 12, in Belgium 11, in Sweden less than 11 (10.6) and in Austria under 5 (4.8), but in England and Wales they were well under 2 per 1,000—that is 1.6. The figures for Russia are given in a form unavailable for comparison, as the country is divided up into religious. Catholic divorces are naturally as low as 0.2, divorces of orthodox church people 1.7 and Protestant divorces 6.7. Mr. Macdonell has supplied the number of divorces petitioned in the Australian colonies for every 100,000 population. According to this there is a remarkable preponderance of divorce in New South Wales. For 26.5 petitions granted in that colony there were only 7.5 granted in Victoria, 4 in Western Australia, 3.6 in New Zealand, 2.7 in Tasmania, 1.7 in South Australia and one in Queensland. There has also been a great increase in recent years in the number of divorces and separations in the Australian colonies grouped as a whole.—London News.

RICH MAN FLEES TO ESCAPE MARRIAGE.

Alfred Beit, the diamond millionaire, and friend of Cecil Rhodes, has been driven from England by mothers who have disgusted him with their attempts to marry him to their daughters. There is hardly an unmarried woman of noble birth or prominence in Europe whom he has not been reported as engaged to wed. At last, it is reported, he has declared his rage at it all and has fled to his villa at Sals, Maggione, Italy. Cecil Rhodes is his only guest, and he will invite no woman, be she mother or maid, to his retreat.



ALFRED BEIT.

The village fathers of North Adams do not believe that poor street lights are better than none, and rather than continue the system under which the streets have been so miserably lighted for some time past, have done away with the lights altogether.

By the accidental overturning of a large press of paper and ink in the chemistry laboratory of the high school at Monroe, Miss Jennie Gilroy, a student in the chemistry class, was terribly burned. The fluid soaked through her clothing, and burned the flesh from her neck, back and shoulders.

The laundry and machine shop owned by J. M. Montford, burned to the ground at Alma. The plant was valued at about \$15,000 and was insured for \$5,500. The cause of the fire is unknown. The plant will probably be rebuilt.

The Carpenter-Cook Company of Menominee, wholesale grocers, will shortly have something novel in the way of grain elevators. The company has bought a couple of Spanish "barriques," tall cylindrical affairs, which will be used for storing grain. The other mill refuse is consumed, and will move them to its property up the river, where with a "burner" previously purchased the three will provide an excellent place for the storage of grain.

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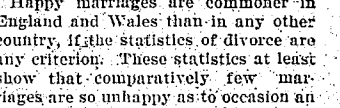
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The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor
THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1901.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

From Washington comes the announcement that President Roosevelt will not only clean out the bureau of navigation, but that the entire navy department is to be raked fore and aft, reconstructed and placed on a sound basis. It is said that the navy department needs a thorough overhauling, and that President Roosevelt is determined it shall have it. Rear Admiral Crownsfield has made a complaint that he has not enough officers to man the ships. President Roosevelt, it is said, will man the ships with the officers who are now doing routine clerical duty in the various departments. President Roosevelt has a list of 61 officers who will be replaced with government clerks and sent to sea. It is probable that in his message to Congress the president will recommend the appropriation of enough money to hire civilians in place of these officers. They do their clerical work no better because of the fact that the wear shoulder straps.

The country is gratified to learn that Galveston has taken on new life since the storm of September 1900, and has already all but recovered from that lamentable visitation. Within three weeks from the date of the foundation the plucky city had resumed business, and the world has not ceased to applaud the energy of her inhabitants. The statistics show that the city's cotton receipts for the past year were 467,000 bales greater than for the year preceding the calamity. And today she is handling more of this staple than is New Orleans. Her grain exports have been a half million bushels larger the past year than during the preceding twelve months. Since the great storm at least \$5,000,000 has been expended for repairs and restoration, and still greater expenditures are being made for a general elevation of the land, upon which the city is located. This with suitable breakwaters, dykes, etc., it is hoped will insure the city against a repetition of the misfortune of last year. The brave people richly deserve success in their undertakings. —Grand Rapids Herald.

The position of a rural free delivery mail carrier, is not the good thing that is cracked up to be. By Dec. 1 there will be on the rolls of the post office department 6000 rural carriers. They are resigning at the rate of 150 a month, which means that if no more were appointed the entire force will have resigned in less than four years. The resignations and removals from all causes among city carriers is less than three per cent annually. The trouble is that the salary isn't large enough. It is \$500 a year and out of this the carrier has to buy and maintain a horse and wagon. As his route is twenty to thirty miles a day he is required to keep two horses, and sometimes three, if the roads he has to travel are rough and the country hilly. The only thing the department furnishes is the mail sacks. In view of the talk to bring them under civil service rules, Sup. Machen of the free delivery bureau, is urging that their salaries be raised to at least \$600 a year. The department in some parts of the country actually has difficulty in finding competent men to take possession at the present salary.

Lord Salisbury announces that as the South African situation has been a menace to the empire for years, "we are now engaged in removing this menace, and we are determined to do it so effectually that it will never require doing again." And very brave words they are. Likewise the Boers speak, not in words after the wine and the walnuts were passed, but from the wind-swept veldt and with guns and raids and captures. They, too have had a menace in their midst of them for years, and they are now engaged in removing that menace and at the same time nearly one million dollars daily from the British treasury. They, too, think that if they remove the menace, it will be done so thoroughly that it will not have to be done again, in this generation at least. At the same time we are told that it is wrong and foolish to encourage the Boers to further resistance. Is it more wrong than to encourage the English to further persecution? Does right go only with the largest battalions, and not with the most active guerrilla fighting? These are puzzling questions, but there is another one that Salisbury may ponder as he mulls of the weight of empire. That question is: How much longer will the British taxpayers continue to contribute to a war that has been declared ended half a dozen times? —Det. Journal.

Additional Local Matter.

Mr. J. Eickhoff received a telegram yesterday, stating that Winfred was dangerously ill, and another dispatch received in the evening announced the death of the young man. The remains will be brought here by friends. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the entire community. We give particulars next week.

Clyde Mulvey, three years old, accidentally breathed a seed of wild cucumber into his lung about two weeks ago, and was unable to remove it by coughing. He was taken to Bay City and operated on by Dr. Stone, but inflammation and the shock carried the little sufferer off last Sunday morning. The seed had sprouted where imbedded in the lung. The body was brought home and buried yesterday. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of our community.

For the past year someone has dumped an occasional load of rubbish on the roadside between the State Experiment Station and our farm, old cans, chips, furniture, &c., and in the last load a lot of barrels and a carriage top. Last Saturday, as Mr. Breaker was driving in, his team was frightened by the stuff and only good horsemanship saved him from a runaway. We will pay liberal for evidence against the party who committed the dangerous nuisance.

REPORT OF GRAYLING HIGH SCHOOL, FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1901.

The following reached the rank indicated:

Rank I. 95-100.
Laura Nelson. Minnie Nelson.
E. Chamberlain. Holger Clauson.
Fred Michelson. Frieda Niles.
Chris. Clauson.

Rank II. 85-95.
Maria Enevoldsen Frank Trombley.
Leta Martin. Victor Brown.
Claire Martin. Ruth Comer.
Walter Nelson. Lloyd Jennings.
Eva Robinson. Lulu Rouse.
Laura London. Floyd Taylor.
Goldie Pond. Lucy Burgess.
Yetta Kraus. Clarence Claggett.
Emil Hanson. Jennie Olson.
Arthur Fournier. Alfred Sorenson.
Holger Peterson. Thora Ambjornson.

Rank III. Alfred Olson.
Bertha Woodburn Ben Jerome.
George Jerome. Florence Trombley.
Esther Kraus.

Neither Absent or Tardy.
Frank Goulet. T. Ambjornson.
Holger Peterson. Alfred Sorenson.
Arthur Fournier. Jennie Olson.
Emil Hanson. Clarence Claggett.
Yetta Kraus. Lucy Burgess.
Goldie Pond. Floyd Taylor.
Chris Clauson. Frieda Niles.
Fred Michelson. Holger Clauson.
Edith Chamberlain.

Judge Items.
A. W. Cripps, of Lupton, did business in Lovell, on Thursday of last week.

Mr. M. Healy spent last week in Cheboygan. He returned on Saturday and took his place on the Section.

Mr. Robert Spearman did business in Grayling, on the 28th.

Mrs. Maggie and Willie Frazier spent Sunday with Mrs. Judge.

Will Johnson has had an attack of Pneumonia. He is gaining now as he is past the danger point.

Miss Eunice Damen, of Lewiston, spent Sunday with Miss Rosven.

Wm. Bell is back in Lovell. He spent the Summer in Manistiquet, but says there is no place like home.

W. R. Love lost a calf through a mistake made by a hunter who shot it for a deer.

There have been about forty deer shipped from our station during the last week.

The mill is idle now, as the Company are putting in a shingle plant and expect to be making shingles about the 1st of January.

J. L. Watts, of Grayling, is in the employ of the Company.

Messrs. Roth and Meisel, of Bay City, are here getting out a car load or two of Christmas trees.

Mr. Herbert Post has gone to Williamston, Ingham Co. He will work on the Michigan Central Railroad, with his brother Dick. Dick's old friends will be glad to know that he is doing well in his new location.

OBSERVER.

Brain-Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutriment is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulate the liver to healthy action, purify the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

Your Income!

It isn't what you receive, but what you spend, that makes you prosperous or otherwise. Saving fifty cents on this, twenty-five cents on that, and ten cents on something else, by trading at our store, in a little while spells prosperity. Even on smaller charges the saving of a nickel or a penny here and there amounts to a great deal in the aggregate, yet our goods are just the same as if the extra charge was added to the price. Just a sample of how the above advice may be carried out:

- A 50 cents Saving.**
A pair of Blankets at \$2.00; we sell them at \$1.50.
A pair of \$2.00 Pants; we sell them at \$1.50.
A pair of Ladies' fine Shoes, at \$2.00; we sell at \$1.50.
- A thirty cents Saving.**
A suit of Men's heavy Fleece Underwear at \$1.00, we sell at 70c.
- A twenty-five cents Saving.**
10 yards Outing Flannel at \$1.00; we sell at 75c.
- A Dime Saving.**
Five yards of Cotton, at ten cents, cost 50c; we sell at 40c.
- A Nickel Saving.**
Five yards of best Apron Gingham at 8c, cost 40c; we sell at 35c.
- A Penny Saving.**
On every yard of Cotton, almost every yard of Prints, and every yard of Outing Flannel.
One Penny and over saved on every yard of Ribbon, Lace and Embroidery you buy.

The above are simply a few items, and we have dozens of others to show you any time you come in. We are always glad to see you, whether you are ready to buy or not.

Yours for Bargains
H. JOSEPH,
Originator of Low Prices,
(Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF
DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.

HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

Grateful. — Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion. I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion. I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.

YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME

INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Special Notice to our Readers.
This paper is on file at the office of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, 108-108-110 Monroe Street, Chicago, where our readers will be courteously greeted who may care to call upon The Inter Ocean for a tour of inspection and sight-seeing through its magnificent building, in which can be found every mechanical and scientific improvement of the age in connection with the needs of a great newspaper. It is a rare treat to anyone interested in the subject, and should be taken advantage of.

Great Luck of an Editor.
"For two years all efforts to cure Eczema in the palms of my hands failed," writes Editor H. N. Lester, of Syracuse, Kas., "then I was wholly cured by Bucklen's Arnica Salve." It's the world's best cure for Eruptions, Sores and all skin diseases. Only 25 cents; at L. Fournier's.

Petition for Appointment of Administrator.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
County of Crawford: } ss.
At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Crawford, holden at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Wednesday the sixth day of November in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present, JOHN C. HANSON, Judge of Probate.

IN THE MATTER OF the estate of Alonzo M. Purchase, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Erastus Purchase, praying that letters of administration of said estate may be granted to himself, or some other suitable person, and that such further order or proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such case made and provided.

THEREUPON IT IS ORDERED, that Monday, the ninth day of December, A. D. 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said Alonzo M. Purchase, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Crawford for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON,
NOV14-56 JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Petition for License to sell Real Estate

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
County of Crawford: } ss.
AT A SESSION of the Probate Court held at the Probate office, in the village of Grayling, on the sixth day of November, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present, JOHN C. HANSON, Judge of Probate.

IN THE MATTER of the estate of William Edwards, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of C. W. Edwards, administrator of said estate, praying that a license be granted him to sell the following real estate, of which the deceased died possessed, for the purpose of distributing the proceeds to the heirs of said decedent, viz:

The south 1/2 of the southwest 1/4 and the south 1/4 of the southeast 1/4 of section (10), in town twenty-five (25) N. of Range one (1) West, in the county of Crawford, Michigan, containing 160 acres, according to the U. S. survey.

NOW THEREFORE IT IS ORDERED, that Monday the 9th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin and heirs of said William Edwards, and all other persons interested in said estate, are requested to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Crawford, for four successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON,
NOV14-56 JUDGE OF PROBATE.

A FREE PATTERN
(your own selection) to every subscriber. Only 50 cents a year.

McCALL'S 50th ANNIVERSARY MAGAZINE YEAR

A LADIES' MAGAZINE.
A grand, beautiful, colored plates; latest fashions; delectable recipes; fancy work; household hints; and so on, for latest copy. Stylish, Reliable, Simple, Up-to-date, Economical and Absolutely Perfect-Fitting Paper Patterns.

McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS 10c 15c

All Seams Allowed and Perforations show how to make and Sewing Lines.
Ask for them. Sold in nearly every city and town, or by mail from
THE McCALL CO.,
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GO TO SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The leading Dealers in

Dry Goods,

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Furnishing Goods

Shoes,

FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,

Hardware,

Tinware, Glassware,

Crockery,

Hay, Grain, Feed

—AND—

Building Material.

Farmers, call,

and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby

We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint, the peer of all others.

Salling, Hanson & Company,

DEALERS IN

Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

Did You hear?

The Great Bargains

We are offering. Just listen:

10-4 Bed Blankets, extra heavy, 39c a pair.

Men's heavy Fleece lined Shirts and Drawers, 75c a suit.

Men's Jersey Overshirts, fleece lined at 45c.

Men's wool Pants 98c a pair.

Men's Suits, double breasted, worth \$7.00, for \$5.25.

Ladies' Hose, fleece lined, 9c a pair.

Ladies' Vests, fleece lined, 22c.

Respectfully

KRAMER BRO'S.

The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants,
The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

America's BEST Republican Paper.

Editorially Fearless.
Consistently Republican—Always.

News from all parts of the world—Well written, original stories.—Answers to queries on all subjects.—Articles on Health, the Home, new Books, and on work about the Farm and Garden.

The Weekly Inter Ocean.

The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.

\$1.00 per Year \$1.00

52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.

Black Smithing AND Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

HORSE SHOEING

will be given special attention, and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines. Prices right for work or stock.

mar14-1y DAVID FLAGG.

MARLIN

INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powder and loaded bullets in large caliber rifles. A 45 caliber bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore can not always be depended on for. Marlin Model 1895 Reapers have "Smokeless" bullets. For up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed for 3 cents.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free. An invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patent taken at home. No charge, in the Patent Office, without charge, in the Patent Office.

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year four months, \$1.00. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 25 F St., Washington, D. C.

AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY THE "TOLEDO BLADE," TOLEDO, OHIO.

178,000. Circulation 178,000. The Great National Weekly Newspaper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do or do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proved by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route"

TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.

LV. GRAYLING. AR. AT MACLINAW

MacLinaw Express, 4:40 P. M. 7:15 P. M.
N. Y. Express, 4:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M.
Way Freight, 6:30 A. M. 8:05 P. M.
Accommodation, 12:00 M. 3:40 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit Express, 2:10 P. M. 5:15 P. M.
N. Y. Express, 1:40 A. M. 5:10 A. M.
Accommodation, 6:10 A. M. 9:50 A. M.

LEWISTON BRANCH

Accommodation, 8:30 A. M. 10:45 P. M.
O. W. RUGGLES, Local Agent.

Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co.
Time Table No. 2.

Trains run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard time. Daily except Sunday.

Frederic Stations. Arr. P. M.

5:10 Dep.	Frederic	Arr. 12:05
5:27	Ausable River	
5:42	Munithred	*11:45
5:57	Deward	*11:30
	Manistee River	*11:22
	Blue Lake Jct.	*11:19
	Crooked Lake	
	Blue Lake	
	Squaw Lake	
*6:00	Manicoula Road	*11:14
*6:14	Lake Harold	*10:58
6:25	Alba	10:50
*6:42	Green River	*10:45
*7:05	Jordan River	*10:25
*7:10	E. J. N. Crossing	*10:00
7:30 Arr.	South Arm. Dep.	9:40
P. M.	East Jordan	A. M.

Trains will not stop where no Union Station shown.
Trains will stop to take on or let off passengers where (*) is shown.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1901.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

The mercury registered 1 deg. below zero Thanksgiving morning.

Ladies Cloaks and Jackets at Kramer Bros.

You will save money by trading at H. Josephs.

Stationary, Tobacco and Cigars at Jensen's, next to the Opera House.

Special Bargains in the Shoe Department, at Kramer Bros.

Excess of orders has compelled the planing mill to run over time of late.

For up to date made to order clothes, call at Blumenthal & Baumgart's.

C. C. Ginnebaugh made a flying business trip to Bay City, last Saturday.

A new line of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Felt at Josephs'. Come and see them.

Attend the Farmers Institute at McCullough's, to-morrow and next day.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

James Knibbs, of Maple Forest, had the misfortune to lose a valuable horse, last week.

Everyone will be benefited by calling at H. Josephs', and look his goods and prices over.

Miss Iva Francis, of Gaylord, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harry Pond for Thanksgiving.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

The football game between our boys and the Cheboygan team, on Thanksgiving, resulted in a tie.

Henry Borchers spent Thanksgiving with his parents in Saginaw, and returned home, Friday evening.

For an hour and three quarters the people were held in a spell. Daily Journal, Dayton, O. Opera House, Wednesday Evening, Dec. 11th.

Mrs. O. Parsons came up from West Bay City, last week, to visit the grand-daughter and older friends.

If you want to save money on your Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Clothing, or Shoes, etc., call on H. Josephs'.

E. Purchase was reported dead a week ago by the Roscommon News. He was in town last Friday and was decidedly lively for a corpse.

For SALE—Chop in the ear, slightly unripe. At 25c per bu. Fine for milk and fattening. First come, first served. O. Bristol, Jack Line.

ESTRATED—A steer 12 years old, red and white, neck all red. Information will be rewarded by the owner. P. Kroman, Grayling, Mich.

Ten fonts of new style job and display type have been added to our office this week, required by increasing business.

Miss Jessie Owen closed a successful term of school in the Charles Horton District, Frederic, last Saturday.

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, in fact everything in the line of school supplies, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

J. K. Bates and wife with Miss West, the teacher in their school, came down from the farm, to eat turkey with Mrs. Harry Pond.

The Women's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, will meet with Mrs. M. E. Hanson, Friday afternoon, the 6th., at 2 o'clock.

Archie Howse, of Maple Forest, was in town Friday, to subscribe for the Avalanche. He has secured all his crops, and husked 900 bushels of corn.

Chas. Butler arrived home Thursday morning, in time for turkey. He has gained ten pounds in weight and looks fine, and it is hoped his illness will be entirely overcome.

Mrs. Woodworth and Miss Emma Hanson assisted at a concert at Gaylord, Thanksgiving evening, and report a very pleasant time. We know there was fine music.

Our people are not as thankful as they ought to be as the collection for the benefit of the poor at the church Thanksgiving morning, was but a little over \$5.00. They should not credit the failure to secure the fish hatchery, to the Almighty. The W. K. C. will disburse the collection.

If you wish to consult Leakey, the optician, when he comes Dec. 12th and 13th, you must call at his office as he does not solicit.

Susan.—The pimples, sores and blackheads are danger signals. Take Rocky Mountain Tea, you'll give a farewell reception to your troubles. 35c. Ask your druggist.

Mrs. G. L. Alexander came home last week in time for her part of the Thanksgiving turkey. Fred came with her for a slice, and a few days' visit at home.

The President's message was given too late for this issue. It will be read with great interest by the entire people and none will be dissatisfied with its straightforward utterances.

Mrs. G. S. Dyer came up from the farm at Standish, last week, to visit her daughter, Mrs. A. Brink, in this village, and Mrs. Langhart of Frederic. G. S. went to the latter place with her for turkey.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Ostrander, and Mrs. Whipple and her daughter, Mrs. Rhoden, ate their turkey in Kalkaska, with the family of their daughter and son, respectively, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Whipple.

J. Leahy, the expert optician, will be here again, Thursday, December 12th. Will remain two days. Office with Dr. Insley. If you need glasses don't fail to see him.

Mrs. Dr. Leighton was down from Lewiston, last week, returning Thursday morning, and the Dr. came down Friday, p. m., returning Saturday. He reports a rushing business, especially with babies, of which three were born, last week.

Used by the ladies of fashion all over the world. It's without doubt the greatest beautifier ever offered the American women. 25c. Made only by Madison Medicine Co. Ask your druggist.

The High School will hold a social at the High School building Friday Evening, Dec. 6th, from 5 to 8 p. m. Proceeds go toward purchasing a new piano for the High School. Admission 15c. Everybody come.

The ladies of Grayling are kindly requested to meet at the M. E. parsonage, Saturday, December 7th, at 3 o'clock. The object of the meeting will be explained then. Everybody invited.

Puts gray matter in your head. Brings a rosy glow to faded cheeks. Restores vim, vigor and mental happiness. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 35c. Ask your druggist.

As J. Leakey is one of the best opticians in the State, those suffering with headache or any eye trouble, should not fail to consult him when he comes again, as he is fully prepared to fit any eyes that can be fitted.

One of McCullough's teams distributed seats and robes from a canopy top surer in the woods, and slappings West of Frederic, one night last week, and about finished the carriage after they got back into the village.

K. Dekrow met with a painful accident at the planing mill, last Saturday. A heavy load of plank slipped from a wagon, and pinned him to the ground, doing considerable damage to his left leg and foot. He will limp for some time, but no bones were fractured.

Crawford Grange No. 934 will meet every first and third Saturday of each month, at one o'clock, local time, at the G. A. R. hall, until further notice. Grange will be opened promptly on time.

P. OSTRANDER, Master. Frank Whipple, formerly of this township, but now of Kalkaska, has been appointed village Marshal by attending strictly to business. Halloween night he brought in a string of eleven marauders who took their medicine with a little wisdom thrown in.

The grand jury has found an indictment against Selig Solomon for cutting timber on Government land. We imagine he will not escape this time by paying delinquent taxes or a small per centage of the stumpage value, as has been the usual method of settlement of trespass on State and delinquent lands.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Presbyterian church held their semi-annual business meeting on Monday evening, and elected the following officers for the ensuing term:

President—Miss Cole. Vice Pres.—Miss E. Walnwright. Secretary—Mrs. R. Drink. Treasurer—John Clark. Musical Director—Miss A. Burt.

"Crawford's Claim" or Nugget Nell the pet of Poker Flat, was put on the boards at the Opera House, Thanksgiving night, by local talent, for the benefit of the band, and drew a full house. Our people give unstinted praise to all who took part, and claim a better class of acting than is usually given here by traveling troupes. The young folks will reproduce the play at Frederic, next Saturday evening, and we bespeak for them a hearty welcome.

Mr. Bingham is undoubtedly without a peer on the American platform in the line of work which he presents. His versatility is remarkable. All were simply delighted.—Rev. H. E. CLARK, Rockton, Illinois. At Opera House, Wednesday Evening, Dec. 11th. Admission 25c and 15c.

Charles Canfield reached the parental table last week in time for turkey after a three month's trip to the "wild and woolly West," most of which time was spent with Eugene Kendrick, in the N. W. corner of Nebraska. He is looking fine and reports an enjoyable outing.

The tragic death rate among hunters in the woods of Michigan this fall has been greater than ever before, considering the number of sportsmen every day during the hunting season told of the "accidental" shooting of some hunter by another who had mistaken the victim for a deer. The coroner's jury meets, the sportsman gives his testimony with tears in his eyes, and a verdict of accidental death is rendered. But this does not bring back the life that has met with such an untimely end. Nothing can atone for his loss, the removal of the support of some family, the making of wife and children fatherless. It is nothing but gross carelessness, and the laws of Michigan ought to be altered so as to prescribe some penalty for the fool hunters, who go through the woods firing recklessly at every moving leaf or animate object that may come within the range of their defective vision. Upwards of twenty-five homes in Michigan have been thrown into mourning this fall by the carelessness of these hunters, and something ought to be done about it.

Says He Was Tortured. "I suffered such pain from Corns I could hardly walk," writes H. Robinson, Hillsborough, Ill., "but Rockley's Arnica Salve completely cured them." Acts like magic on sprains, bruises, cuts, sores, scalds, burns, boils, ulcers. Perfect healer of skin diseases and Piles. Cure guaranteed by L. Fournier. 25c.

Resolution of Condolence. At a meeting of Grayling Lodge No. 137, I. O. O. F., held Dec. 3d, 1901, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: WHEREAS it has pleased the supreme ruler of the universe to remove from our circle Bro. Joseph Patterson, Past Grand, who has long been a faithful member of our beloved order, and whose loss we deeply deplore, be it

Resolved, that while we bow in humble submission to the hand of affliction, we extend our warmest sympathy to the bereaved and heart-broken widow in this her hour of grief and trial, and may He who has permitted the blow to fall, comfort and strengthen the heart of the afflicted.

Resolved, that we as members of the order, strive to emulate the virtues of our deceased brother, realizing that we are all drawing near the hour of final departure, and so may we be prepared for the summons from the Supreme, when he shall see fit to call us, and be it further

Resolved, that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be entered in full on the record of the Lodge, that a copy with the seal be presented to the widow, and copies be furnished the Odd Fellow and the local papers for publication.

WM. MCCULLOUGH, P. E. JOHNSON, M. SIMPSON, Com.

A woman's Awful Peril. "There is only one chance to save your life and that is through an operation," were the startling words heard by Mrs. J. B. Hunt, of Lima, Ridge, Wis., from her doctor after he had vainly tried to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. Gall stones had formed and she constantly grew worse. Then she began to use Electric Bitters which wholly cured her. It's a wonderful Stomach, Liver and Kidney remedy. Cures Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, etc. Try it. Only 50c. Guaranteed. For sale by L. Fournier.

Christmas Tree Decorations That Are Good to Eat.

Ornaments that may be eaten come near reaching the ideal with children. The making of any number of goodies that may decorate the Christmas tree is described by Lina Beard in a finely illustrated article in the December DECEMBERATOR. Little chimney sweeps made from prunes, orange baskets filled with the fruit, cornucopias, and nut necklaces are only a few of the many pretty devices that children will delight to make.

Food Changed To Poison. Putrefying food in the intestines produces effects like those of arsenic, but Dr. King's New Life Pills gently, easily and surely, curing constipation, biliousness, Sick Headache, Fevers, all Liver, Kidney and Bowel troubles. Only 25c, at L. Fournier's.

Books!

Poems, Juvenile and Toy Books!

We are showing the largest line of standard books, consisting of Poems, illustrated Gift, Juvenile and Toy Books ever brought to Grayling, and invite all to visit our store, and look over our assortment. Prices 25 cents and upward.

Fournier's Drug Store.



Merry Christmas,

AND

A Happy New Year to all!

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO, Grayling, Michigan.

WE SELL

Palacine Oil.

Compadour Teas. Royal Tiger Coffee. Fancy Canned Goods. Flour, Hay and Feed. BATES & CO.

NOTICE.

The assessment roll for the township of Grayling is at the bank of Grayling, where taxes will be received at any time during the month of December.

M. HANSON, Deputy Treas.

South Branch Items.

While taking hay last Thursday, P. Richardson was cleaning out the front end of the baler while in motion, the plunger came back and caught his left arm below the elbow, breaking both bones. Dr. Curnalia, of Roscommon, is attending him.

Hubbard Head's team ran away last Saturday, throwing him out, injuring him quite badly. The buggy was so badly broken that it is past using. Mr. Hinkley, of Tekonsha, is visiting with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pearsall, of Richfield, were callers at F. P. Richardson's, Sunday evening.

Mrs. Edna Nowlan spent Sunday at her home in Litchfield, Sunday.

Miss Florence Nowlan, who has been visiting Miss Minnie Richardson, during the past week, returned to her home in Litchfield, Sunday.

F. P. Richardson has bailed between eighty and ninety tons of hay this fall.

The candy and popcorn social at Mack Nowlan's, was a success and enjoyed by all.

Wesley Shellenbarger, of Grayling, was visiting his brother, Willis, last week.

Frank Corwin, of Detroit, is visiting his brother John and other friends.

Joseph Funsch is still on the sick list.

* The above was received too late for insertion last week.—Ed.

Saw Death Near.

"It often made my heart ache," writes L. C. Overstreet, of Elgin, Tenn., "to hear my wife cough until it seemed her weak and sore lungs would collapse. Good doctors said she was so far gone with Consumption that no medicine or earthly help could save her, but a friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery, and persistent use of this excellent medicine saved her life." It's absolutely guaranteed for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Throat and Lung diseases. 50c and \$1.00 at L. Fournier's. Trial bottle free.

Ralph Bingham is one of the finest vocalists and monologue comedians gracing the platform to-day.—Daily Advertiser, Boston, Mass. At Opera House, Wednesday Evening, Dec. 11. Admission, 25c; gallery 15c.

More Heat—Less Fuel!

Burton's Fuel Economizer is being universally adopted to prevent the usual waste of heat up the chimney, and force it to radiate into the room. It increases the heat in the room where the stove is located, and heats one or two additional rooms without additional stoves or labor. It soon saves its costs, \$4.50 or \$5.00, by the reduced amount of fuel used. It is substituted for the second length of stovepipe above the stove, or used in any room, through which the stove pipe passes. Allows use of soft coal, hard coal, coke or wood. Furnished by all stove and hardware dealers. Manufactured by W. J. Burton & Co., 168-170 W. Larned St., Detroit, Mich. oc24-16t

Gold Medal

AT

BUFFALO!

The Millions of Women who wear

Queen Quality

Shoes are an Army of witnesses to their wonderful Fitting Qualities.

These shoes have received the greatest volume of patronage ever bestowed upon an article of foot wear and were awarded the Gold Medal at Buffalo.

"They Fit where Others Fail!"

Closing-Out-Sale of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Jackets and Capes! Any Jacket or Cape in the house will be sold positively at cost.

Respectfully Yours

BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

Advertisers of Facts.

The One Price for All Store. Grayling, Mich.

J. W. SORENSON.

Furniture and Carpets.

UNDERTAKER.

GRAYLING, MICH.

OUR

Fall Opening, 1901.

We have just received a new line of Ladies Silk and Satin Waists, Rainy Day Skirts, Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Belts.

We wish to call your special attention to our line of Worsted Shirt Waists. We have the finest assortment in the city, all new and up to-day.

We also wish to call your special attention to our

Shoe Department.

We give a written guarantee with every pair of men's, ladies' and children's shoes, purchased of us.

We have just received a complete line of men's and children's

Suits and Overcoats,

which we will sell at the lowest possible price. Your call is solicited.

Respectfully

A. KRAUS & SON.

One Price Store.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best On Wheels."

—OR A—

CLIPPER PLOW, or a

GALE PLOW, or the 34

HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,

Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office

O. PALMER.

Dated, West Branch, Mich., Oct. 17, 1901. oc24-6t

FREE FOR TOBACCO TAGS

NOV. 30TH

FROM

1902.

Illustrations of various items available for tobacco tags, including a bicycle, harmonophone, razor, sewing machine, scissors, gun, fishing rod, nut set, fountain pen, match box, alarm clock, child's set, and a knife.

"STAR"
"HORSE SHOE"
"SPEARHEAD"
"STANDARD NAVY"
"J.T."
"PIPER HEIDSIECK"
"BOOT JACK"
"DRUMMOND" NATURAL LEAF
"OLD PEACH & HONEY"
"NOBBY SPUN ROLL"
"JOLLY TAR"
"E. RICE, GREENVILLE"
"GRANGERTWIST"

2 GRANGERTWIST TAGS being equal to one of others mentioned.

"Good Luck," "Cross Bow," "Old Honesty,"
 "Master Workman," "Sickle," "Brandywine,"
 "Planet," "Neptune," "Razor," "Tennessee
 Cross Tie," "Ole Varginy."

TAGS MAY BE ASSORTED IN SECURING PRESENTS.

Our new illustrated CATALOGUE OF PRESENTS FOR 1902

will include many articles not shown here. It will contain the most attractive List of Presents ever offered for Tags, and will be sent by mail on receipt of postage—two cents.
 (Catalogue will be ready for mailing about January 1st, 1902.)

Our offer of Presents for Tags will expire Nov. 30th, 1902.
 CONTINENTAL TOBACCO COMPANY.

Write your name and address plainly on outside of packages containing Tags, and send them and requests for Presents to

C. Hy. BROWN,

4241 Folsom Ave.,

St. Louis, Mo.

Illustrations of various items available for tobacco tags, including a tool set, razor, butter knife, sugar shell, salt and pepper set, nickel watch, tape measure, umbrella, baby carriage, and a set of knives and forks.

Illustrations of various firearms available for tobacco tags, including a Marlin Magazine Rifle, Remington Double-Barrel Hammerless Shotgun, and a Marlin Repeating Shotgun.

ON DISTANT SHORES.

On distant shores I fix mine eyes:
My heart's desire I see among them lies.
Waste, worthless, are the things at hand:
For better, 'tis beyond surmise.

I strive, I strain, I sacrifice
My life, my love, to gain the prize,
Until, behold, at length I stand
On distant shores.

Al! sorry, sickening surprise!
In vain I strive to realize
That now I tread the long-sought strand:
And, looking back, heart doth demand,
"Why left ye that fair Paradise
On distant shores."
—Truman Roberts Andrews in Life.

A Lucky Mistake.

BY ALVAH MILTON KERR.

I taught Tommy Sands the art of telegraphy, and obtained for him his first position, that of night operator at Sturgess. He held the position just twelve hours, then came back to me discharged, but happy. The reason for this was that Tommy, like some other people, valued his life more than he did a working position.

Viewed as an individual, Tommy was fairly capable. Considered as a beginner in railroad station work, he was competent enough, but, as sometimes happens, the duties of his position apparently doubled the very hour that saw him attempt the work of the office. When he left his home station to take charge at Sturgess, I particularly admonished him to keep cool, for much in railroad depends on normal presence of mind; but, of course, a lad of eighteen cannot reasonably be expected to remain quite so much a master of himself as an older man, and Tommy, upon his introduction to the office at Sturgess, really met troubles enough to try a veteran.

In the first place, he had everything to do at the station. All the items included in the comprehensive term "everything" cannot be specified here, but some of them may be mentioned. He had to watch the wires and take orders and telegrams, sell tickets and check baggage, throw the mail-pouch into the doorway of the mail-car when the passenger-train arrived, unload and load express and answer questions. This latter is a very disconcerting task when a man is new to a station and really doesn't know what he is talking about.

Of course Sturgess was not a large place, and ordinarily the Sturgess night operator, particularly when accustomed to the work, did not find his duties very exacting. But with Tommy that night it was different; he unfortunately struck a rush of business and through it a very odd experience.

When Tommy arrived to begin his work it was raining in the Elk River valley, softly at times, then again so generously that it roared on the tin station roof and made the lamp-lighted platform look like an expanse of boiling glass. In these moments of exuberant downpour, thunder rolled up and down the valley, and the telegraph armatures jumped and spluttered senselessly. Even when the sluice-gates of the sky seemed no more than fine drizzling sieves, far-off lightning sent its snapping sighs along the wires, interfering with the transmission of orders and messages.

But of course no operator who realizes the responsibility of his position cuts out his instrument on account of lightning unless the play of celestial fire is absolutely dangerous. Tommy could not well cut out his during the time of most danger, that night, for the despatcher called him three-quarters of an hour before the Eastern Mail was due, at ten o'clock, and cautioned him to watch close and be on hand, as he might be needed for orders.

After that, things went lively with Tommy. The omnibus from the principal hotel brought a load of passengers. Among them were three "drummers," two of whom were of the exacting, hectoring sort, with a large quantity of excess baggage. Tommy weighed the trunks, which were huge and heavy, in order to determine the excess, and the drummers protested and threatened him with abuse while he made out the excess slips.

Then in rushed a rain-wet wedding party, laughing and screaming and throwing rice, and filling the waiting-room to suffocation.

The bridegroom was so excited, he could hardly tell where he was going, and was a long time fumbling about his clothes in quest of money with which to pay for the tickets, while the bride clung to his arm and laughed and squeaked, as she vainly tried to ward off the flying rice. During the uproar a gray old farmer and his wife pushed through the crowd to the ticket window. They were going to Duluth, and Tommy found it quite impossible to alley their nervousness with sufficient information.

The confusion and the perplexing demands upon him augmented his natural anxiety until his scalp prickled and his cheeks flushed with excitement. Tommy was half-conscious that his mind was not working normally in the general confusion, and the near approach of the moment when the Eastern Mail was due quickened both the general clamor and his own nervousness. On account of the rain, the baggage, which filled two trucks, had necessarily to be left under cover until the last moment, and the young operator was wondering with alarm if he should be able to get it out of the baggage-room, and to the train in time.

The Eastern Mail proved to be twelve minutes late, and the waiting crowd plied Tommy with all sorts of annoying questions. At the moment when the Mail was due by schedule, the despatcher called Tommy, and he flew to the key. The pay-car was coming up the valley with the directors' car attached; they were in a hurry, and the despatcher wished to change their meeting point with the Mail from Summer, the first station east, to Sturgess.

Tommy's heart throbbed as he copied the instructions to hold the Mail for orders. The noise in the waiting-room was so great that he could hardly

read the clicking instrument, and a dizzying sort of fear rose in his mind lest he should not receive the order correctly; besides, as there was so much else that needed his immediate attention, it seemed he could not wait. When he had repeated the order to the despatcher, the official "O. K." seemed to spurt from the sounder, it came so quick, and the despatcher began giving the pay-car at Summer orders to run to Sturgess.

As Tommy indorsed the "O. K." on the hold order, two belated passengers began beating on the ticket-window, demanding tickets and checks for their trunks. In the insistent rush of the moment, Tommy did the fatal thing; he forgot to turn the hold-signal for the Mail.

He was exceedingly busy throughout the next ten minutes with tickets and baggage, and when the Mail rounded a curve with screaming whistle, and brought her string of glowing coaches creaking and hissing to the platform, his head was swimming in a sort of dizzy panic. There was hurried loading and unloading of baggage, the showing of express packages from a car door into Tommy's arms, the throwing of a mail-sack upon the wet platform, and the flinging of another into the mail-car, the laughter and scramble aboard of passengers, a rumble of thunder up in the black sky; then the train creaked and hissed and drew away prospectively to crash into the pay-car some two miles east of Sturgess.

Tommy, wet with perspiration and the falling rain, began picking up some fallen packages. As he rose his eye caught sight of the green light burning on the signal-box. It should have been red!

Like a blinding flash the forgotten order rushed upon his memory. He staggered him like a blow, and for an instant all the blood in his veins seemed to rise and boil and roar in his ears.

He whirled about, and express-bills and packages dropped from his hands as if they had stung him. The rear lights of the train were perhaps two feet from the platform. Like a creature suddenly smitten with madness, he rushed after them, shouting shrilly. If he could only catch hold of the hand-rail and swing himself up and pull the bell-cord!

"O Father in Heaven! Father in Heaven, help me!" came gasping from his white lips as he ran.

But the train was running faster than he. Still, onward he ran along the ties, shouting and pleading. He tripped and fell prone upon his face, rose and slipped and staggered; but at that moment the world was suddenly wrapped in fire, and a slithering peal-split downward, as if the earth had opened to its core. The Eastern Mail lurched wildly, there came a battering crash of draw-heads, and the long string of coaches stopped.

Tommy scrambled to his feet, for he had fallen with the electric shock. His hair seemed to crackle as with fire; there was an odd-singing in his ears. Despite the strange happening, however, his mind did not loosen its grip on the paramount idea—the mad necessity of holding the train. Onward, as fast as his feet could carry him, he flew, leaped up the rear steps and rushed through the coaches shouting for the conductor. He found the blue-coated official by the locomotive.

"The pay-car's coming from Summer! I got orders for you! Get back on the siding quick!" Tommy cried.

Jim Dwyer, the engineer, was getting up from the fuel deck, looking dazed and strange. The fireman lunged and, soot-streaked against the banked-up coal in the tender. The conductor himself seized the throttle-lever and put the drivers on the back track.

Dwyer crept weakly back upon his high seat and rubbed his forehead like one just waking from sleep.

"What happened, Andy?" he said.

"Lightning struck the wire and hit the engine, somehow, too! We are wanted for orders back at the depot!" said the conductor. "I'll run her back; guess you're hurt."

"I feel kind of queer all over. Something seemed to hit me here at the back of my head. But I'll be all right in a minute, I guess," said Dwyer.

Tommy jumped off with them at the station and ran into the office. The telegraph table was splintered, and thrown away from the wall. The instruments were torn apart and portions of them were fused and melted.

A glance revealed what the boy had expected. Had he been at the table getting the train's order, or reporting it, he would have met instant death. His error, strangely, had proved a marvel of good fortune.

The conductor looked at Tommy's white face with a softening light in his own. "I guess God must be taking care of blundering children like you," he said. He turned to the engineer. "Jim, how did you come to shut off steam?" he asked.

"I don't know," replied the engineer, still rubbing his head. "I had hold of the throttle-lever, and I suppose the shock must have made me grip; and jerk the lever, and that shut her off. The blow, or whatever it was, knocked me off the seat."

Eight telegraph-poles were found to have been split and broken by the electricity seeking the ground where the great bolt fell upon the wire. Dwyer's engine had been almost on the point of greatest wreckage, and obviously the iron of the engine had attracted the electric force.

Tommy brought the day operator to the station, and by patching a wire and attaching an old relay, they got the Mail and pay-car out without much delay, but, of course, Tommy went home discharged.

Afterward he went into his father's store, and ultimately became a partner in the business. Twelve hours of railroad riding, he often averred, were quite sufficient for him—Youth's Companion.

Planting Wild Turkeys.

The attempt is being made on some Western game preserves to plant the wild turkey. The birds are trapped and their wings clipped. Sometimes they are allowed to breed with tame birds. The young then show less inclination to wander, but are not as good for purposes of sport, and lack the delightful flavor for which the wild ancestor is famous.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CAT-TAILS. The Cat-tails were holding their annual convention Of all local clubs; and they rustled and purled Of "heredity," "tendencies," "degeneration," And similar themes, far too puzzling to word.

Till one slender—Tail-of-pronounced—Spoke thus: "Madam Chairman, I've found out one thing: Cat-tails are evolved from the small Pussy Willows. That lived round this swamp in the long-ago spring!"

—Sarah J. Day.

TALE OF A TUMBLING LASSIE.

In 1687, Scott of Harden, ancestor of a greater Scott, took away from a showman a little girl, who, because she danced on a stage, was called the Tumbling Lassie. The showman went to law against Scott for theft, producing a document which showed that he had bought her of her mother for the sum of fifty shillings. The doctors said the dancing and tumbling were already in her, and the child positively refused to go back to her mother. There being no slaves in Scotland, and no mother having any power to sell her bairn, the Lords of the Privy Council, who heard the case, decided in favor of the humane Scott and his good lady.

TRAPPED.

When the trappers in the old days set their traps by the Canadian streams they sometimes caught other animals besides beavers. A hunter returning to see what luck he had had, noticed that one trap was missing. He also saw signs that a bear had been in the neighborhood. By and by he heard sounds in the forest as of a big creature clumsily forcing its way through. Hiding himself, he beheld a great bear come limping along on three legs, the fourth being entangled in the missing trap.

The bear raised the imprisoned forepaw to examine it more closely, turned it about with a very puzzled look, knocked the trap on a rock, and finally licked his foot as if in pain. Perhaps it was kindly of the trapper to shoot him, and then he did, for this put an end to Bruin's trouble.

FOLLOWED HOME BY A GOAT.

The story of Mary's little lamb has been paralleled in Philadelphia, with twentieth century variations. Mrs. Dickerson went for a walk last Sunday afternoon with another woman. They were at Seventeenth and Poplar streets, on their way home, when Mrs. Dickerson suddenly exclaimed:

"That goat has been following us for the last three blocks, and I believe it wants to go home with us."

The women stopped and looked at the animal, which, seemingly flustered by the attention it had attracted, advanced and tried to eat Mrs. Dickerson's gloves and handkerchiefs.

All attempts to drive it away were futile, and whenever Mrs. Dickerson went the goat was sure to go. It followed her for several blocks, and when she boarded a trolley car to escape it, the animal trotted after the car bleating plaintively.

When she opened the door of her home the goat slipped into the hallway. It has been there ever since.—Philadelphia Press.

BIRD WIT.

Down on the beach among the sand dunes at Cape Lookout there is a certain small stretch of land where the sun shines warm and the wind never strikes, except when it whisks in little eddies around the dunes and blows the dry sand rattling among the broken seashells. Here a pair of Wilson's plovers, one summer, had their home, and despite the vigil of many enemies, successfully guarded their nest in the sand, until two of the three spotted eggs contained hatched out little down-covered baby birds did not remain long in the nest, and their slender legs were soon carrying them rapidly about after their parents.

One day some men came to the part of the beach where the plovers family lived. The little ones were much frightened, so they sat very close to the sand and the men did not see them. Father and Mother Plover were quite uneasy, however, they flew near the men and cried, and tried to get the intruders to follow them away. The mother bird even pretended to be lame. When the men saw this, one of them said: "Look at that bird; she has a nest of young ones near here, or she would not act so. I have seen partridges on the mainland act in the same manner when I was near their young."

Then they began to search among the shells. This alarmed the parents so much that they determined to try their last and best trick. The little mother ran up close to the men, fell over on her side, and fluttered and cried as if she was doing. The father bird, who had a nest further up the shore, ran to her and rubbed her with their bills as if they were very anxious and so soft about her sickness.

"Look there," said the man who had spoken before, "that bird really must be hurt. I have seen many kinds of birds pretend to be injured, but have never seen two birds play different parts in the same trick." So they started to catch her.

But Mrs. Plover seemed to get better, and ran on for fifteen or twenty yards, and then appeared to fall again. The other plovers gathered about as before, and put their bills under her as if to raise and help the sick one. The men went hurrying on; but the lady bird again recovered enough to run for a little distance. The young plovers saw the group pack off among the dunes, and the four birds in front of the men following after. Twenty minutes later the shrewd old birds were back with their children, and the men, entirely unwitting, were far down the beach toward their boat.

Pretence or injury or lameness is a common habit with many species of birds to attract a supposed enemy from the vicinity of their nests.—Our Dumb Animals.

LIT-TLE LADY BOUN-TI-FUL.

"Mother, what is being boun-ti-ful?" asked Dolly, looking up from her big pig-ture-book.

"Being kind and good, and giving nice things to people who have not any," answered Mother. "Why is my Dolly thinking of that?"

Dolly laughed shyly. "Because I should like to do that," she replied. "And Nurse was telling me yesterday about a little girl called Cis-sy. She lives right in the middle of the town, and has to lie on her back all day long. Isn't that dreadful?"

"Yes, in-deed!" said Mother; and Dolly went on. "And Nurse said Cis-sy had no thing to do all day, and it made her so miserable."

"Well, darling, what do you want to do?" asked Mother, smiling a little as she guessed what was coming.

"I thought she might like a flower in a pot, you know," cried Dolly, jumping up in her eagerness. "And I could grow it in my garden, all by myself, and then it would be my very own. May I, Mother?"

Mo-ther was very easily persuaded to say yes; then she asked: "What flower would you like, dear?"

"I think a fuch-sia would be pretty, or else a daf-fod-il," she answered, thoughtfully. "Yes, I think that would be best."

So the daf-fod-il was planted carefully in Dolly's garden, and she watched and water-ed it every day. Presently a little green shoot appeared, and the little girl ran off to tell the garden-er.

"It's growing! My daf-fod-il's coming up," she cried, dancing with excitement, while the garden-er bent down to look at the little green plant.

"I'll soon be ready for potting, Missy," he said. And Missy danced in to the house to tell Mother.

"It seemed a long time to Dolly before the daf-fod-il was ready to be taken up, and when at last she started, hugging the precious pot, she could hardly walk steadily."

At last they reached the little house, in the smoke-est and noise-est part of the town; and were shown into such a tidy room, so clean and tidy.

"For me? Oh, Missy!" was all Cis-sy could say, but Dolly was not a bit shy.

"Yes, it's for you to keep; it grew in my own garden, and look its nearly out," she said. "Shall I put it in the window-sill?"

She chatted to the little girl, while Mother talked to Cis-sy's mother; then they had to go home.

"Thank you ever so much; I will take such care of the little daf-fod-il as I can," cried Cis-sy gratefully, and little Lady Boun-ti-ful trotted content-edly home.

CABINET SURVIVORS.

None Left From Lincoln's Administration —One From Johnson's.

If President Roosevelt, instead of tendering to each member of the McKinley Cabinet a reappointment, had tried to go to a further extreme of conservatism and make up a Cabinet of the oldest experienced material he could find, whom would he have put into it? This was the thought of many who looked at the throng of gray heads at the funeral exercises of President McKinley.

Such a Cabinet of "last survivors" would have as its Secretary of State John W. Foster, of Indiana, who occupied that office no longer ago than the latter months of the Harrison administration and is now but 65 years old. Its Secretary of the Treasury would be George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, who is in his 84th year. Its Secretary of War would be John M. Schofield, who held that office under Andrew Jackson. Its Secretary of the Interior would be Carl Schurz, who served under Hayes. Its Secretary of the Navy, also dating from the same administration, would be Nathan Goff, Jr., of West Virginia. Its Postmaster-General would be James N. Tamm, of Indiana, who held office for the last few months of the Grant administration. Its Attorney-General would be George H. Williams, of Oregon, also of the Grant administration, and its Secretary of Agriculture Norman J. Coleman, of Missouri, who was the first occupant of that office in the latter months of the Cleveland administration.

We have, therefore, among ranking survivors, one man who goes back to Johnson, three who date from Grant, two from Hayes, one from the first Cleveland administration and one from Harrison—Washington Correspondence New York Evening Post.

The Liquid Air Automobile.

The liquid air automobile, which has attracted considerable attention recently has one serious and almost fatal disadvantage as a practical apparatus, even after its ability to run is established, as now seems to be the case. Its motive power will not keep. When the liquid air tank has been filled the machine must be kept in continuous operation, or an absolute loss of energy results through the evaporation of the liquid air without doing any work in the engine. In other words, its fuel cannot be stored. Every time a new charge is required recourse must be had to a central plant. This latter is also true of the electric automobile, and is one of its serious disadvantages; but it is much less serious than in the case of liquid air, because of the number of uses to which electricity has already been put and the resulting universality of electric generating stations. The time may possibly be not far distant when liquid air plants will be so general as to largely remove the seriousness of this objection, and it may even be possible to so thermally isolate liquid air that it can be practically stored, but neither of these conditions at present exists.

Poultry and eggs yielded \$2,000,000 in Missouri in 1893.

SQUAWS' COSTLY COWNS.

DRESSES OF INDIAN WOMEN WORTH A THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Animal Skins Lined With Silk and Embellished With Elk Teeth and Pearls—Buffalo Skins Take the Swiftest Clothes—Squaws as Shoppers.

It has just cropped out in social circles that the Oklahoma Indian women are among the most extravagant dressers in America. This fact is worth presenting to those who look to Paris for their fashions. There may come a time when Paris looks to Oklahoma, if things go on in this way. It is a fact very narrowly known that many women of the Kiowa, Comanche, Arapahoe and Ponca tribes have dresses, costing from \$750 to \$1,500 apiece. They are not made in what we should call the latest style; the decorations are what count.

The squaws' money is nearly all spent in purchasing costly ornaments for their clothing. These ornaments are in the shape of jewelry and precious stones, elk teeth and pearls. It is nothing out of the common to see an Indian girl walking around over her reservation with \$500 worth of elk teeth tied to her dress in decorative style. Again, a two-karat diamond is no curiosity to these dusky belles.

Most of the dresses are made from soft buckskin lined with silk or satin. Red satin is a great favorite for the lining and shirt, and among the Indian women. Yellow silk is another of their favorites, but violet was the prevailing color this year. Next year the Indian woman who leads the fashion will decree a new and flashy color to be the up-to-date thing, and, of course, all of the women will follow her.

Society, as we name it, is a thing unknown among the reservation Indian women, but they have a certain envy of social standing just the same. When they come to the small towns on trading days there may be assembled several hundred of the women from various parts of the country, and they gather in the agency and talk over events among themselves, gossip upon the scandals and rail against the whites for hours at a time.

It is during this function, that they may be seen in their best dress, and each one tries to outdo her neighbor in ornaments. The more elk teeth one has on her dress the more popular she is at these weekly meetings at the agency buildings. They examine each other's dresses carefully and freely express to the wearer opinions upon the quality and cost. If a dress meets with the disapproval of one, she has no hesitancy about saying so to the owner of such dress, who retorts as she sees fit. Sometimes open quarrels ensue at these sessions, because some woman has been too bold in her criticism. Before they go home they take a vote on the dresses, and the owner of the best is crowned leader of fashion for the next week, and must refrain from criticizing her dress.

During the coming week there is a great race to outshine her garments, and this is generally accomplished, no matter how hard she may have striven to hold her place in the lead. The squaws do not have to work as hard as is generally supposed. They do little outside their houses, as the Indians who have an income from the United States do not farm. All of the money due the women is paid direct to them, and they spend it to please their own tastes, which means for dress.

The swiftest gowns are made from tanned buffalo hides, which at this time are very scarce. The leather is soft and durable. It is made up into a comfortably fitting skirt and loose waist. All dresses are cut in this style, where the extravagance begins. Not less than a hundred elk teeth, and sometimes two hundred, are used. They can be sold at from \$5 to \$10 apiece. Then, a row of gold braid must go around the bottom of the skirt, and a string of pearl beads should adorn every belt. With addition of elk teeth, pearls and oyster shells the dress soon becomes very valuable.

As the Comanches and their neighbors the Kiowas were great hunters they have the most elk teeth and buffalo hides; hence in Indian circles the women of these two tribes are supposed to be the best dressed. Not until last Easter did the squaws introduce the wearing of hats, but they spent money freely for headpieces when they once began. They all had their hats trimmed with red roses and ribbons. Some of the hats were as large as a bushel basket.

The fashions they follow are very amusing to the white people, but with them it is a serious business, and the women are as much interested in their shopping as a white woman would be in front of the counter of one of the largest millinery houses in New York.

Civilization is steadily growing with these people, and the ways of the whites show in many matters besides those of dress. Most of the young married couples of the Kiowa and Comanche tribes have comfortable houses instead of tepees. They are well educated, having been forced to attend the government schools. To these new manners of life the young men and women take kindly, but the older class will have none of them. They continue to live in tents, as do full-bloods of other Southwest tribes.

The young Indian wife of to-day is clean, a fairly good cook and tidy with her house. She is not yet well versed in the art of decoration, and red and green are predominating colors in all of her rooms, whether in harmony or not. The house has good furniture, but it is strangely arranged. The lounge is a favorite piece of furniture, and one sees it in every Indian household, always in the parlor. If the Indians have a piano or organ it goes into the bedroom. The young buck's best saddle also goes into the parlor, and in many houses it is hung upon the wall. Red ribbons are tied to everything, even the tail of the cat, for no Indian household is complete without a cat and a dog.

Serpent in the Church.

This snake lived in the church of St. John's parish in Australia. Its hole was visible to the congregation, and it used to show its head to them at ser-

vice time (during the sermon, probably) and make them nervous. So it was sought to entice it to its destruction with saucers of milk. The person used to lay the bait over night and go to look for results in the morning. Always the saucer was found empty, but for a long time the snake was not found. At last he saw it coiled asleep upon the white cloth laid over the chancel carpet, where the sun from the east window poured warmly down upon it. So he hewed it in pieces before the altar, as Samuel hewed Agag.—The Empire Review.

THE LADY AND THE TIGER.

They Meet in India and Lady Kills the Beast.

A record performance for a lady is described by a correspondent. "Miss Pole, a niece of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Luck, was the lady, and as the object of the shoot was solely to get her a tiger, the party assembled was a small one, namely: Sir George Luck, Lieut.-Col. Ellis, R. E., Capt. Cook, A. D. C., and two Indian friends.

"The shoot was to last four days, from a camp about ten miles north of Purnapur, on the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway. Thirty-six elephants were collected to form the line, and it was evident on our arrival in camp that our host had left nothing undone to insure success.

"First Day.—On approaching the River Sardah we spied an alligator basking on the banks on the opposite bank. Miss Pole killed it with the first shot. Arriving at the beat, the 'khubber' being vague, we formed line for swamp deer, and before long one fell, like the alligator, to the lady's rifle.

"Second Day.—Toward 1 P. M. out came a topping tiger, making straight for Miss Pole. Bang went her .303, and stripes was a corpse. One shot, no more, and he never budged. Almost at the same time another came out to Sir George which shared the same fate; and yet another, but this one was too cunning and got off unharmed.

"Needless to say, the excitement and rejoicings were great. Mahouts shrieked 'Shabask,' and clapping their hands, coolies started in blank astonishment. All seemed mad with delight. Luncheon followed, and then a start for No. 2, the wily one. The first heat proved too much for him; with all his craft he could not escape Miss Pole, who bowed him over when going at full speed at 130 yards. This was not my first experience of tiger shooting, but I can safely affirm that it was the prettiest piece of shooting I have ever witnessed.

"Third Day.—Sir George Luck killed the first tiger of the day. Then out came a grand beast, who crossed Miss Pole to her left and plunged into a small stream in the hope of escape, but this was not to be permitted. On reaching the farther bank he received a bullet which struck him full in the body. He thereupon blew himself into the stream again and endeavored to regain the beat, but only just managed to scramble up the bank when he collapsed and was stone dead before any of us could get up to him.—London Field.

HOW CUT GLASS IS MADE.

No Way of Closely Imitating This Beautiful Ware.

The best glass for cutting purposes is flint glass, made very thick. This flint glass is made at different factories and is extremely heavy. Despite the fact that in cutting away, the design half the raw material is removed, a finished bowl or jar of moderate size will weigh as much as six or eight pounds. The work is done by holding the object at just the right angle against a swiftly moving wheel on a lathe, the glass being kept wet by a stream of water. The first work in the process is to mark the design on the glass with a pigment, and after the glass is deeply cut along the lines traced the pattern is gradually developed. Naturally, the tracing being quickly removed, the greater part of this delicate work depends upon the correctness of the eye and hand of the workman.

The cutting is first done coarsely and incompletely, this work being known as roughing. The roughing is done on what is termed a steel mill in a lathe, water being used to aid in wearing away the hard glass. Then comes the process of smoothing, which is accomplished by means of a rapidly revolving stone. The final process of polishing is done by means of a wooden wheel. Considerable glass is removed in the process of smoothing, so that in the roughing-in process care is taken not to make the cutting too deep.

Cut glass is particularly liable to breakage on account of the difference in its thickness. It may be half an inch thick in one place and only an eighth of an inch thick in another, and as variations of temperature naturally cause the different thicknesses to expand at a different rate, cracks are liable to follow.

One of the chief beauties of cut glass to those who can afford to pay for it lies in the fact that it is impossible to counterfeit or imitate it.

A Governor in Muffs.

An Australian reader writes: "The regret felt by Australians at the illness of the governor—now, fortunately, a thing of the past—was due more to Lord Hopetoun's wonderful personal popularity than to the natural disappointment caused by the marrying of their festival of welcome. As governor of Victoria he probably came more in contact with the people of the country than any other holder of that office, owing to his well-known partiality for taking unaccompanied bush rides. On such occasions he invariably adopted the ordinary costume of the 'backblocks' horseman, and asked and obtained the vicarious hospitality of the bush shanty. I remember encountering him on one of these expeditions, seated on the shady vine-covered veranda of a small bush inn. The good woman of the house was bustling about preparing dinner and seemed completely upset at my revelation of the identity of her visitor. The burden of her lament was the absence of all provisions for dinner gave, corned beef and carrots, and her uneasiness was only dispelled by the governor's practical proof of his statement that boiled beef and carrots was one of his favorite dishes.—M. A. P.

EXCITING CAMEL TRAINING.

The Animal of the Desert Has More Vices Than the Mule.

An officer who has been reading some time in Egypt, where camel riding has been obligatory, sends the following graphic description of his experiences with that amiable and useful animal: "You can well imagine that there's a circus around here while the usual riding instruction is going on. When the untamed camels first arrived at our camp I heard a tremendous growling in front of the door, and on going out I saw one of these amiable beasts being led by his keeper, but walking along with every expression of disgust both in his countenance and voice. The man stopped (ditto camel) and attempted to tie the beast's forelegs together, when it reared, and, striking out with its forefeet, landed on the keeper's stomach and head, sending him flying through space as if shot out of a cannon. The man picked himself out of the ditch with a hand on each bruised part, and the camel, which had never ceased to rear, was taken in charge by two other and more robust natives and led to the tents, or rather induced to go by energetic assistance of a very sharp iron rod applied in a